THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXVI. NUMBER 21. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MAY 26, 1879. | Per Annum in Advance. TOWN.....11-8. MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 19TH MAY.

MR. JUSTICE WILSON has delivered a judgment in the case of Dover *vrs.* Dover which we hope will have a wider effect than the parties concerned. The facts of the case are as follows: A suit is brought in the name of the infant children of the late Lewis Dover by William Alfred Billings, as their next friend, against their uncle Mr. Mathew Dover. He is the real defendant. But the infant's mother and their eldest brother, now of age, are joined as defendants. The suit is brought with respect to the will of the plaintiffs' father Lewis Dover, of which Mathew Dover, and Mrs. Dover the mother, are executor and executrix and trustees; and the plaint claims—

1. That the will may be construed, and the estate administered by the Court.
2. That the official trustee or some other fit person or persons may be appointed trustee or trustees in place of Mathew Dover and Mrs. Dover.
3. An injunction against Mathew Dover.
4. Costs against the same defendant, and lastly general relief.

The learned Judge remarks:

I can see no ground in the facts proved to warrant the Court in decreeing any of the things asked on behalf of these infants. there is nothing in the will to construe, no question having ever arisen upon it. To administer the estate by the Court would be simply to waste the infants' property. No ground whatever has been shown for any change of trustee. It follows that the suit must be dismissed. There remains the question of costs. The defendants are, I think, plainly entitled to their costs. The question is who should pay them. In my opinion the proper person to bear the costs is the next friend personally.

Authorities have been cited to show that Courts of Equity have always encouraged people to come forward as next friends to protect the interests of infants. But the application of this doctrine to any particular case assumes that the next friend has in fact in that case intervened for the protection of the infants, and brought the suit for their benefit. In the present suit such seems to me not to have been the case. The suit is the natural sequel to the correspondence, and was brought for the purpose of enforcing Mr. Billings' views upon the matters there in dispute. That correspondence is carried on by or on behalf of Mr. Billings as attorney for Mrs. Dover. It relates to her remittances and her income generally. Nowhere is it suggested that the reversion of the infants was in danger, or their interest in any way threatened. In the plaint accordingly the grievances complained of are the same as in the correspondence, the grievances of Mrs. Dover or her attorney, Mr. Billings. To relieve the next friend of the costs at the expense of the infants would, in my judgement, be to make the infants pay the costs of other people's quarrels. The suit will be dismissed. The costs of all the defendants on scale No. 2 to be paid by the next friend.

If "next friends" were thus taught a lesson in all cases of this kind, they would be very cautious in befriending widows and infants. We wish Mr. Justice Wilson's judgment could be made a text for other courts.

IT IS stated that the Madras Government has resolved to extend the elective system to Trichinopoly, Madura, Bellary, Ootacamund, Tanjore, Calicut, Negapatam, Combaconum, Salem and Nellore. Each of the municipalities will consist of not more than twenty members, one-half of whom will be elected by the rate-payers and the other half appointed by the Government. The qualification for the elector is that he or she—the electors will probably be of both sexes—shall be twenty-one years of age, and have paid in the year preceding that in which he votes house or land rate or aggregate house and land rate amounting to Rs. 3-12, if the house and land rates be fixed at 7½ per cent. per annum, or proportionately lower if the rates are levied at a lower percentage on rental. The qualifications for a commissioner are that he shall be the owner of land or buildings situate within municipal limits or carrying on business therein; is 25 years of age, pays house or land rate amounting to not less than Rs. 7-8, if the rate be fixed at 7½ per cent., or paying rents for houses and lands at the aggregate of Rs. 100 per annum. Benighted Madras comes forward as an example for enlightened Bengal! Shame! Shame!

A MADRAS Correspondent gives the following list of Companies, which have gone to the wall within a short time of their inauguration: Two Ice-Manufacturing Companies, one Printing Company, one Brick and Tile-making Company, one Hide and Skin Tanning Company, two or three Casuarina Plantation Companies, one or two Cotton Pressing Companies and a few Coffee Companies.

THE MUSSOURI MUNICIPALITY has included the following offences in the list of "nuisances":

Commencing to erect or alter any building or structure within Municipal limits without sanction of the Committee in writing.

The erection outside the Bazar of any building intended as a dwellinghouse on an area of less than three acres.

Felling trees of any kind within Municipal limits without the sanction of the Committee in writing.

Quarrying, excavating, or levelling of any kind within Municipal limits without sanction of the Committee in writing

Altering or interfering with the natural drainage of the country in vicinity of roads.

Erecting a building or structure of any kind within twenty feet of the roads noted in the margin, viz. Road from Grand Parade to Mussorie Library, from Library to Happy Valley, from Library to Botanical Gardens, Convent Gate *via* Tullahmore to Happy Valley, and Camel'sBack road.

Erecting a building or structure of any kind within ten feet of any other public road.

Neglecting to report to the Secretary of Committee the presence of sickness of a contagious or infectious nature as specified in margin in the house or premises viz Small Pox, Measles, Typhoid fever, Cholera, Whooping cough.

We did not know that typhoid fever or whooping cough was a "contagious disease." Why not include the above offences in a list of "grievances" and not "nuisances." This is the way municipalities themselves prove "nuisances"?

THE LUCKNOW WITNESS thus moralizes upon the *khuskhus* grass: "In many an office and home, during these months, the hot wind of trial is turned into the cool wind of comfort by the beneficent aid of the sweet smelling *khuskhus* grass. It is not hard to learn therefrom a little lesson of life. Of what is grass,——down bending before the blast, crushed by every footstep, meek, unresisting, pliant, lowly ——the common emblem? Of humility. And is it not by humility, sweetest of all the graces, that trials are turned to comforts, and blessings won from seeming ill? But water too is needed, as well as grass, water on the fields to make the grass grow, and then water on the *tatties* to draw from the *luh* its sting. So without the Holy Spirit, of whom water is the constant symbol in the Bible, the grace of humility will not grow at all, nor, unless that Spirit be applied from day to day and hour to hour, will it continually avail to give us peace and happiness in the midst of outward evil. He spoke many things to them in parables." So there are minds among the journalistic tribe in India, which can read sermons in stones.

THE ABOVE JOURNAL says that it is a striking fact, if true, that only eight Mahomedans have been converted to Christ in the Ottoman empire. No less an authority than the Rev. T. P. Hughes believes it. He stated at the Mildmay Conference that, as far as he could ascertain, "the positive results of missions to Moslems within the boundaries of the Ottoman empire amounted only to some three converts at Constantinople, two at Cairo, and three at Jerusalem." No wonder that Christian civilization is militant against the Ottoman civilization.

TUESDAY, 20TH MAY.

THE AMERICAN papers, we quote the *Lucknow Witness*, teem with accounts of a significant movement of large numbers of the colored people from some of the Gulf States to Kansas and other parts of the great unoccupied tracts beyond the Mississippi. Their former masters in the South have never yet heartily conceded to them the full rights of freemen, and during the past year or two since the full withdrawal of the National troops, the acts of violence and oppression have become, in some sections so numerous and outrageous as to be unbearable. The negroes have wisely resolved to go further North among those who will respect and protect them in the exercise of all their rights as citizens. Thus the Southern, formerly slave-holding States, by their lawlessness and intolerance of free speech, relics of the old slavery days, are stupidly perpetuating their own poverty and inferiority.

THE WORLD'S FAIR at New York is to be in 1883, the centennial of the close of the seven years' war of the Revolution.

TWENTY-TWO widow marriages have taken place in Western India during the last ten years.

THERE are, we read, 13,900 cabmen in London, among whom are ex-lawyers, doctors, and clergymen, and one lord. The cab fares amount to $20,000,000 yearly.

IT WAS stated at the late Social Science Congress in England that the deaths by intemperance, direct and indirect, in the United Kingdom, cannot be less than 120,000 annually. And yet England is foremost in civilization and evangelization.

THE MORTALITY returns for the month of March in the N. W. Provinces and Oudh, show an increase of deaths over February, 71,874 as against 62,837, but as against March of last year a diminution of 50 per cent. To Fevers are set down 49,324, to Small-pox 10,962, to Bowel complaints 4,778, to Cholera 259, to Suicide 202, to accidents 699, to Snakes and Wild Beasts 106. It is worthy of note that of the suicides only 91 were males, while 141 were females.

A DEVIL FISH, it is said, has just been caught in California shaped like an immense bat, measuring fifteen feet in width by eleven in length, and weighing about 2,000 pounds. It had a long, thin tail like a riding whip, and a mouth large enough to swallow a man whole. The skin was dark gray above, and white underneath. One was caught in Delaware Bay about fifty years ago, which weighed five tons, and took three yoke of oxen, a horse, and several men to draw him ashore. These fish have about 600 joints, and can go through the water with great speed.

A RECENT comparison of the latest census returns and the most trustworthy estimates show that the numerical proportions of the sexes are as follows;

United States	..	983 women to 1,000 men.
America (at large)	...	980 " " "
Scotland	... ...	1096 " " "
Ireland	... ...	1050 " " "
England and Wales	...	1054 " " "
France...	... ...	1007 " " "
Prussia...	... ...	1030 " " "
Greece..	... ...	940 " " "
Europe at large	...	1021 " " "
Africa (estimated)	...	975 " " "
Asia (estimated)	...	940 " " "
Australasia (estimated)	..	935 " " "

In a grand aggregate, therefore, of 12,000 men there is a surplus of about 161 women.

THE quotations for Government loans in the London market offer an interesting illustration of how the various nations of the world keep their promises. The latest figures by mail for a few of these "securities" are:—

British consols	... ...	3 per cents. 96¼
French	... ...	5s. 111
Italian	... ...	5s. 101
United States	... ...	4½s. 108
Norwegian	... ...	4½s. 96½
Russian	... ...	4s. 76
Brazilian	... ...	5s. 91½
Danubian Principalities	... ...	7s. 101
Japanese	... ...	9s. 109
Bolivian	... ...	6s. 27½
Costa Rica	... ...	7s. 8
Mexican	... ...	3s. 8
Paraguay	... ...	8s. 4
Peruvian	... ...	6s. 14½
Uruguay	... ...	6s. 23½
Venazuela	... ...	6s. 9½
Spanish	... ...	3s. 13¼

South America, so far as quoted, presents an unbroken front of bankruptcy and repudiation. And the whole list, covering sixty-two different national loans, shews only six nations whose bonds are at par or above.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST MAY.

THE TREASURY at Lucknow, it is stated, refuses to change any currency notes, and copper coin is so scarce that change for a rupee can with difficulty be obtained for one anna. A correspondent says that vendors of grass will not accept silver in payment, owing to the difficulty they experience in getting it exchanged. What are the local authorities about?

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to a London paper about the mutilation of the dead by the Zulus: "They make a particular point of invariably ripping open the bodies of the slain, in consequence of a peculiar but universally prevalent belief that, if a Zulu kills an enemy in battle, and his body afterwards swells and bursts through putrefaction, his slayer will burst open alive. So intense, indeed, is their belief in this theory that, at the attack on Roorke's Drift, after the fate of the day was decided, and when they were in full retreat, several Zulus were seen to pause under a heavy fire, and deliberately rip up the few who were killed on our side outside the fortification. Cases have also been known in which Zulus who have been unable to perform this ceremony

have committed suicide rather than await what they believe to be an inevitable fate. With this peculiar exception, I believe that there is no foundation for the opinion that the Zulus are in the habit of mutilating their fallen foes." If what this writer states is correct there is no such thing as mutilation of the dead among the Zulus in the sense it was first supposed.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News* has the following :

The attempt against the life of the Emperor has placed St. Petersburg under military law. General Gourko, who has been appointed temporary Governor of the capital, has issued an edict requiring every householder, under a penalty of 500 roubles, and for a second offence the penalty of expulsion from the city, to maintain a house porter at the entrance gate, who is never to be absent from his post. His duties are to prevent any other than official notices from being posted on the walls, to see that nothing calculated to do injury is thrown on the pavement or roadway, and in the event of any person being discovered transgressing these rules to arrest such person with the aid of the police. All dealers in firearms and other weapons must furnish the authorities with a detailed list of all weapons in their possession under a penalty of 500 roubles to be increased on the second offence, and all persons possessing weapons of whatever description must give information thereof to the authorities and obtain permission to retain such weapons under a similar penalty. No one can wonder that repressive measures have been taken, but the severity of these particular measures almost passes belief. The weight with which the law will fall on the masses of the people will hardly tend to loyalty.

NEVERTHELESS matters are not improving as will appear from the following :

Eight peasants have been arrested at Chramovko, near Kieff, for distributing 40,000 copies of revolutionary pamphlets. In Toporovo, another village near the same city, a secret printing-house has been discovered. The night following the detection, one Koprovski, who informed the police, was poniarded in his room. Thus horrors accumulate Lieutenant Dubrovin, who has been arrested at Staraya Rus, near Novgored, is suspected to be one of the chief members of the Revolutionary Committee in Russia. The Czar, who until lately drove out unattended, now has his carriage surrounded by an escort of six Cossacks. Some more petards are reported from St. Petersburg. The Russian provincial press have been forbidden to publish any comments upon the attempt on the Czar. The journals of the capitals having been likewise ordered to abstain from any fresh comments, silence is restored. St. Petersburg correspondents, referring to the torture habitually applied by the third section of the police, are confident that Solovieff will soon see the propriety of naming his accomplices. It is likewise stated that telegrams and letters referring to the criminal, unless officially approved will no longer be allowed to leave the country.

THERE IS a standing Committee of Secretaries for revision of establishments. This Committee practically do nothing. With the new fever for economy it is stated that vitality is to be infused into the committee by the addition of a new member to be wholly employed upon its work. Woe to superfluous clerks, if there are any, on establishments to be strained through his fingers. Of course it is right to prevent establishments from overgrowing, but we hope with the *Pioneer* that the pruning process will be managed tenderly, as regards the subordinates who may be dispensed with. Whatever the financial results, they will belong to the order of two-penny half-penny savings, and it will not be worth while to secure these by shabby behaviour to underlings. Cannot some of the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries be well spared? But who will have the courage to cut them down? The slaying of poor keranis and dufturies is the only brave work suited to our financial heroes.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* thus calculates the cost of the present Affghan war :

The estimated deficit for the current year, inclusive of loss by exchange and increased charges for the army, is stated as £1,395,000; so that the surplus of last year nearly covers the deficit of this. But we are told that the British Treasury will advance £2,000,000 for the military operations of this year, and this loan does not appear on the revenue side of Statement I. I infer, therefore, that the admitted expenditure on war for the two years is not, as stated in paragraph 269, £2,670,000, but ought to be reckoned as follows :—

1878-79 war charge	...	£670,000
1879-80 war charge	...	£2,000,000
Net extra charge for army	...	£1,290,000
Total	...	£3,960,000

But I think that it is only fair to add to this sum part, if not all, of the £516,000, stated in para. 142 as due to higher prices in India [£350,000], and to increased expenditure at the Home Treasury [£166 900 net]. For if we turn to page 146 of the *Gazette of India*, March 23rd 1878, we find it stated that "the expenditure under army shows a satisfactory diminution of £636,000, due to the extent of £230,100 to expenditure in India, the rest being under stores in England." It is also pointed on, on page 186 of the same *Gazette* that the cessation of famine it the cause of this estimated diminution in India. It is therefore a fair inference that the increased expenditure beyond the Budget Estimates is due to war prices for food in the Punjab and for war stores from home. If we further add medical and telegraph charges, and perhaps a part of the sum to be spend this year on ordinary public works (*i.e.* barracks and roads)t would it not be correct to say that the war will really cost between 4 and 5 millions sterling? If this is a true account of the whole expenditure, would it not be better to make a clear confession and appear before the British Parliament *in forma pauperis*? A little courage is also required.

Quite so, but moral courage is rather a rare quality among our rulers.

THE BEHAR HERALD says: "The local canal water is at last exhausted. Never was the demand for water greater than now but the canal cannot supply it." The beauty of our canal system is that it does not supply water when it is most needed, and yet it is considered a most potent engine of famine insurance.

THURSDAY, 22ND MAY.

A LITERARY INSTITUTE has been established at Hooghly under the designation of the Hooghly Institute. Its object is to discuss all subjects connected with India except politics. The Institute will meet once a month and at each meeting a paper will be read on some interesting subject and a discussion will follow. The papers read and the discussions upon them will be published in an annual volume of transactions. The Institute we are glad to see reckons among its members the elite of the Hooghly and Chinsurah communities, and if persevered in, may eventually prove an institution of great importance. We wish it every success.

WE ARE sorry to notice from the letter of a Ranchee correspondent that one Mr. Sage, a planter, while returning from a place called Damudah at night on horse-back was overtaken by a storm and lost his life. He was found on the bridge over the river which separates Damudah from Ranchee. The heat at Ranchee has become unbearable.

WE ARE surprised to learn from a correspondent that it has been decided to create a sub-division in the district of Bancurah, and that the difficulty now lies in the selection of the sub-divisional head-quarters. The choice lies between Bissenpore and Ilispore. Bancurah is, however, such a small district that we doubt whether the present staff of officers have sufficient work.

A CORRESPONDENT says that as it is proposed to appoint a Superintending Engineer for the supervision of District Road Cess Works, the work of Road Cess Engineers will be much reduced. He suggests that advantage may fitly be taken of this arrangement to appoint sub-engineers to the charge of Road Cess works, and thus reduce the cost of establishment.

A JULPIGORI correspondent furnishes us with the following amusing incident of village life :

A dhobi had committed adultery and the matter created great noise among his caste-men. A Punchayet was called and the culprit summoned before them. It was then and there decided not to institute criminal proceedings but to dispose of it through the intervention of the Punchayet. Both parties consenting, it was decided that the mail culprit shall receive five smart kicks on his back and condemned to six months excommunication, the poor woman was however hardly dealt with. She was like her lover sentenced to be kicked, of course, by one of her own sex but the excommunication was to be for life. The sentence was carried out before the Punchayet.

A RECENT arrival in Gilgit states that rumours have come from Budakshan, that the Shazada Hussain, brother of Jehandar Shah, is expected in Fyzabad from Khokand. The Affghan troops were aided in their retreat from Fyzabad to Taktaful by Sultan Murad of Runduz.

REPORTS have been received of attempts having been made by the elders of the Halimzai tribe to excite the Bajouris against the British Government. But as the Bajouris are engaged in reaping their ripe crops it is not considered likely that they will respond to the summonses of their tribal chiefs.

FROM SWAT it is stated that Sahibzada Main Gul has been instrumental in effecting a reconciliation between Aman Khan of Barwa and Rahmatulla Khan of Dir. The chief is now at Seido on a visit to his younger brother in whose family sickness prevailed for sometime past. The younger son of the Akhoond of Swat acts as Mudzzan (crier to prayers) in the place of his late father. Main Gul will shortly proceed to Minzar in the Bajour territory. It is said that he intends to go to Kabul.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from the Press Commissioner the following telegraphic summary of yesterday's proceedings of the Vice-regal Legislative Council :

In to-day's Legislative Council Mr. Colvin moved for consideration of Select Committee's reports on North Western Provinces Land Revenue Act 1873 amendment bill and Oudh Land Revenue Act 1876 amendment bill. Both bills subsequently passed into law. The bill to amend law relating to coast lights Eastern part of Bay of Bengal was taken into consideration on motion made by Mr. Stokes and subsequently passed into law. Mr. Stokes also introduced registration trade marks bill which was referred to Select Committee. Mr. Cockerell introduced the Oudh Civil Courts amendment bill which was referred to the Select Committee. Military cantonments Act 1864 amendment bill was introduced by Mr Stokes and referred to Select Committee. Messrs. Hope and Colvin were added to the Select Committee on Civil Procedure Code amendment bill and Council adjourned for fortnight.

FRIDAY, 23RD MAY.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Ramporehat deplores the decay of Culna, an important commercial entrepot on the Ganges in Burdwan. He ascribes the decay to two causes, (1) opening of the E. I. Railway, and (2) prevalence of the epidemic fever. By the former all trade of Culna has diverted to Chandernagore and Bhuddessur, and by the latter the place has been nearly denuded of population. The contemplated State Railway from Mymaree to Santipore *via* Culna has revived hopes, but the line if constructed as demarcated and surveyed far from restoring the trade of Culna will, our correspondent thinks, reduce it to the condition of an abandoned city. It will according to the survey take a direction five miles west of the city. The impending ruin may be averted either by carrying the line along the east side of Culna *via* Haspookur or connecting it with a branch line. The proposed diversion will not involve any increase of expenditure, while the writer thinks it will prevent an important town from being converted into a desert.

AN EPISODE OF THE LICENSE TAX.—We abstract from the *Bharat Mihir*, a Mymensing vernacular paper, the following relating to the working of the License Tax in the Tangail Sub-Division of that district :

Babu Tarnck Chunder Bose had been appointed a circle officer for Tangail. He never visited any village nor made personal enquiries regarding the circumstances of the assessees who complained of surcharge. And yet his reports and travelling bills shewed that he travelled from 25 to 30 miles daily, visited villages and enquired into the circumstances of the assessees. His policy was always to charge people at heavy rates. His proceedings attracted the notice of the Commissioner, Mr. Pencock who at once suspended the man and ordered an enquiry to be made into his conduct. The officer who was in charge of the Sub-division reported after enquiry that the circle officer under report never visited any village but assessed the people at exorbitant rates at his own pleasure. After the departure of this reporting officer, his successor confirmed all that he had said, but Babu Brojokant Roy, the Sub-divisional officer of Tangail, declared the circle officer above named innocent, and this view being upheld by the Collector was submitted to the Commissioner, who instead of confirming the "action of the district authorities ordered the dismissal of the circle officer above named. In communicating this order the Commissioner remarked, the Sub-divisional officer of Tangail did not comprehend the object of the enquiry ordered. An enquiry ought to have been made in the villages which the circle officer Taruck Chunder Bose, did not visit. But this work had been completed by Babu Obinash Chunder Ghose. Taruck Chunder Bose had not been able to explain or rebut a single charge that has been brought against him. There is the greatest agitation in connection with the license tax in the Tangail Sub-division of the Dacca Division. Any thing like this agitation was observed nowhere. And in Tangail itself the greatest excitement prevails in the circle assigned to Taruck Chunder Bose."

The results of appeals to the Collector in some measure explain the grounds of dissatisfaction ; 95 per cent. of the appeals have ended in reduction of the assessed tax !

WE GIVE the following extracts from a Note on the Hurdwar Pilgrim Traffic in connection with the Sindh Punjab and Delhi Railway, which has recently been submitted by the Consulting Engineer :—

"The Hurdwar Fair of the present year is the largest that has been known since 1867.

The Railway traffic in connection therewith commenced about 10th February, and lasted till the 20th April. The great bathing-day was on the 11th April, and on the 13th the return traffic commenced and continued for a week.

"The number of 3rd class passengers booked over the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway during the above period was 854,000; the total receipts (approximate) were Rs. 7,04,000 being an addition of 200,000 in numbers and Rs. 2,50,000 in receipts over the Fair of last year."

The Hurdwar Fair, though the largest, is by no means the only Fair on this line that strains the resources of the Traffic Department. The Baisakhi Festival at Amritsar and the Pihowah Fair (near Thanesar) both occur in the spring, and the Dewali Festival at Amritsar in November also attract vast crowds. There are also several others of less importance.

WE ARE requested to publish the following letter regarding the *Bunga Darsan* :

In reply to your query about *Bunga Darsun* in your issue of the 19th instant, I have to tell you that there are talents enough in the country to keep up not only *Bunga Darsan*, but many more of the superior sort. Only that talent is wanting, which can secure their co-operation towards that end. Babu Bunkim Chunder attempted it, but as is the case with all our enterprises, it failed after its first outburst of thunder and lightning, making the darkness a shade darker. The second appearance of *Bunga Darsan* was a mere mockery. It was the spectre shade of its original. The fact is that either the first, or its last editor, knew not how to secure the co-operation of those wide scattered talents which were by nature heterogenous from their own,

Yours obediently
One of the contributors of
Bunga Darsan in its early days,

KASHMIR SEEMS to be in a dreadful state. The famine is committing sad havoc, and the mortality is terrible. In addition to its other sufferings the unhappy vale has now been visited by cholera.

SIR HENRY DALY, says the *Pioneer*, has gone to Simla on a mission of retrenchment. Our contemporary remarks : "Like all the other departments of Government the political department has been called upon to furnish its quota of reductions. But it will be manifest at a glance that but little can be done here." Do not abolish poor clerks. Reduce the salaries of public servants 20 per cent all round, beginning of course with the Governor General, Members of Council, &c. Will the followers of "Strachinanity" have the courage to rise to the height of the argument?

ANOTHER of the small cyclones such as have been so numerous on the Madras coast during the past

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 07 August, 2017

three or four years, struck Madras on the night of the 20th instant. The shipping had been warned in time to put to sea, and there have therefore been no losses. Several inches of rain that have fallen have improved agricultural prospects a good deal.

SATURDAY, 24TH MAY.

MR. WOODMAN, Barrister-at-law, has been appointed to act for Mr Sconce, as fourth judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court. We did not expect that the claims of the native judicial service to this prize appointment would be overlooked under Sir Ashley Eden's *regime*, particularly when the Under-Secretary of State has been promising the advancement of natives to the Civil service.

THE FOLLOWING are the addresses and Resolutions regarding the remission of the cotton duties, of which Sir George Campbell has given notice in the House of Commons :

Sir George Campbell,—East India (Duties on Cotton Goods),—Address for Copy of Dissents recorded by the Members of the Council of the Governor-General of India regarding the late reduction of the Cotton Duties in that Country. [*Tuesday 6th May.*]

Sir George Campbell,—East India (Council of the Governor-General),—Address for Return showing the cases in which the Governor-General of India has overruled the majority of his Council in regard to any measures submitted to them since the passing of the Act 3 and 4 Will 4, c. 35 showing the nature of the measure and the reasons for which the Governor-General exercised the extraordinary powers vested in him by the above and succeeding laws. [*Tuesday, 6th May.*]

Sir George Campbell,—East India (Duties on Cotton Goods,—To move the following Resolutions :—

That the action of Her Majesty's Government in causing or authorising the late reduction of the Indian Duties on Cotton Goods, without consulting the council of India is contrary to the Act for the better government of India which requires that every order to communication sent to India shall be submitted to the Members of the Council excepting only in the case of urgency or the issue of orders such as might formerly be sent through the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors.

That the action of Lord Lytton, as Governor-General of India in carrying into effect the reduction of Duties in opposition to the opinion of the Council of the Governor-General is contrary to the true intent of the Laws which confine the power of the Governor-General to overrule his Council to measures whereby the safety tranquility or interest of the British possessions in India are essentially affected.

That quite irrespective of the merits of the Cotton Duty question the adoption of a measure of this kind in disregard both of the Council of India in this Country and of the Council of the Governor-General in India amounts to setting aside altogether the safeguards provided by Parliament for the protection of the interest of India and the introduction of a new and unprecedented system of personal rule in regard to the affairs of that Country. [*An early day.*]

Many many thanks, Sir George !

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS Mr. Herschel asked the Under-Secretary for India, whether it was the fact that the Indian Government had issued an order forbidding all civil servants employed in India, from concerting any petitions or memorials to the Crown or Government, and from employing any form of petition adapted for general use, under pain of the severe displeasure of the Government ; and, if so whether he would lay a copy of such order upon the table of the House. Mr. E. Stanhope said that such an order as that referred to was issued two years ago, containing rules similar to those in force in the Civil Service. If the hon. and learned member moved for a copy of the order, it would be produced. And Mr. Herschel did move for a copy.

MR. P. A. TAYLOR called the attention of the House to the recent torture case in Madras. Mr. Stanhope replied : "We have received no official information on this subject, but the *Bombay Gazette*, from which the hon. member's quotations are taken, states that Mr. Plumer has brought Mr. Cox's conduct to the notice of the High Court. We are not aware whether the High Court has taken any action in the matter, but the Government of Madras has, I believe, condemned Mr. Cox's conduct as most irregular and improper. If torture is ever used by the Natives in India for the purpose of eliciting evidence, it is entirely contrary to the principles upon which the Government of India is conducted."

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, it is stated, has annexed the Loo Choo Islands, against which the Chinese Ambassador has protested.

WHO IS ALI BABA, who sends Indian news to *Vanity Fair* from Lahore ? The *Pioneer's* Simla Correspondent is at his wit's end to discover the man. He writes :

Conjecture, simply following adequate cleverness as a scent, originally spotted Mr. Lepel Griffin. But this guess has been formally contradicted, on authority, in the *Pioneer*. Then rumour suggested Mr. Dustypore Cunningham ; but in the last *Ali Baba* letter there is a chat of the Famine Commission, and Mr. Cunningham would die in tortures rather than make a jest at the expense of the Famine Commission. Mr. Cunningham's belief in that undertaking is such, that if it was divided among a whole regiment, it would make every man warmly attached to the idea. On *Ali Baba's* own assurance, he is not Mr. Barclay Chapman, and a whole group of people are shut out at once by the recent irreverent joke about Strachinanity. He cannot be the Commander-in-Chief, because after the language applied to the management of the war in the Khyber, His Excellency knowing him would surely have hanged *Ali Baba*, and he has not yet committed suicide. But no process of exhaustion in so big a camp as that of the Governor General will lead to any definite result, and *Ali Baba* can as yet only be discerned by negatives. May we disclose our suspicion ? Ali Baba is the Fakir of Jenghira.

THERE WERE 281 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 17th May, of which 85 were from cholera, 32 from small pox, 58 from fever, 27 from bowel complaints, 16 from tetanus, and the rest from other causes. There were five deaths from accidents, four of which were from drowning. The mortality among non-Asiatics and mixed races was 14.

AT THE last annual meeting of the Bengal Social Science Association the following office-bearers were elected :

President :
THE HON'BLE ARTHUR WILSON.
Vice-Presidents :
H Beverley Esq C S | K McLeod Esq M D
COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble L R Tottenham	G Yule Esq
The Rev Dr K M Banerjea	Baboo Joodoo Lal Mullick
H Bell Esq (Barrister-at-Law)	J Blackburn Esq
Prince Mahomed Ruheemoodeen	Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen
H L Harrison Esq C S	D J Zemin Esq
Rai Koonjolal Banerjea Bahadoor	Rai Brojendra Koomar Seal Bahadoor
C W Bolton Esq C S	„ Kannylal Day Bahadoor
Prince Mirza Jahan Kuddur Bahadoor	Babu Pearymohun Mookerjea
W D Blyth Esq C S	„ Jogesh Chunder Dutt
Man Mohun Ghose Esq (Barrister-at-Law	„ Kaly Mohun Das
A W Croft Esq	„ Rajendra Nath Mittra
Prince Mahomed Nusseeroodeen Hyder	„ Sree Nath Ghose
R Harvey Esq M D	„ Kaly Prosanno Ghose
Anandmohun Bose Esq (Barrister-at-Law)	„ Bhuggbutty Churun Mullick
	„ Pran Nath Pundit Saraswati
	„ Kali Churun Banarji

Secretaries :
Alex Pedler Esq—
Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a new weekly to be called the Calcutta Weekly Mercantile Gazette. It will be published every Friday morning from the 15th June next and circulated free of charge. In the Theatre Season it will be published daily. The publishers are Messrs. Charles Smith & Co. 20, Lindsay Street, Calcutta.

THE WEATHER prospects in Bengal are ominous. The cry for "rain, more rain" comes from every district. From the official weather report for the week ending the 17th instant, we learn that there was slight and very partial rain in parts of the Burdwan, Midnapore, Nuddea, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Rajshye, Mymensing, Tipperah and Chittagong districts. There were, however, copious falls in the hilly districts of Darjeeling, Cooch Behar, Chittagong Hill tracts and Hill Tipperah. In Orissa there was no rain in Cuttack but there were slight falls in Pooree and Balasore. The districts of the Patna, Bhagulpore and Chotta Nagpore divisions are parched up with heat, and cholera in a more or less virulent form is prevalent everywhere.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Review of the Trade of British India for 1877-78. By J. E. O'Conor, Assistant Secretary, Department of Revenue. Agriculture and Commerce. 2. Report of Proceedings of the Annual General Meeting of the North-British and Mercantile Insurance Company held on the 4th April 1879. 3. Jamini Probhat—a Poem in Bengali. By Dhurendranath Pal. 4. Bana Behanghini, a Poem in Bengali. By Rujoninath Chatterjea, Burrisal. 5. The Monthly Review, a Bengali Journal edited by Chundersekhur Mookerjea, Berhampore, Vol. I. No. 2. 6. Report of the Bombay Meeting on the abolition of the Indian Cotton Duties. 7. Tararnava —or extracts from the Vedas and other Shastras on religious questions. By Mohendernath Ghosal.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London 20th May.—The French press attack the hesitation of the British Government to co-operate actively with the French Government in the Greek and Egyptian questions, and attribute the same to mistrust of French influence. The English press consider the complaint groundless.

20th.—News has been received that on the 15th April Tekke Turcomans attacked and defeated the Russian troops at Burnak, situated 40 versts from Krasnovosk. General Lomakin is awaiting reinforcements before making an advance into the interior.

20th.—In the House of Commons last night, the Under-Secretary for war announced that a Military Committee of Enquiry will be appointed for the purpose of investigating the question of army organisation.

21st.—Volunteering for service at the Cape in the Zulu War has been opened in the Regiments stationed at Portsmouth and Chatham.

21st.—The *Daily News* publishes a letter from Krasnovosk, dated the 29th April, which makes no mention of fighting on the 15th April, when the Russians were said to have been defeated by the Tekke Turcomans. The *Standard* publishes a telegram that General Lazaroff's reconnoitring force returned without molestation to Krasnovosk Bay, whence a Russian expeditionary force was despatched on the 10th May.

22nd.—In the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question, said the Government were still urging on the Porte the acceptance of a rectified Greek frontier, as recommended at the Berlin Congress. The Under-Secretary of State for India, in submitting the Indian Budget, said the Government, after carefully considering the proposals of the Indian Government respecting currency, had refused to sanction them. He defended the policy of the Indian Government respecting the famine insurance : but said that in consequence of the Home Government disapproving of the proposals respecting exchange it was necessary to face the difficulty of the situation. The net deficit must be met by a saving of expenditure. He announced the reductions that will be made and said that an Army Commission in India will be appointed to effect economy. He alluded to the proposed reduction of the import duties on Manchester goods and explained the reasons for the Indian Government borrowing, and said India's borrowing powers in England will be limited to five millions. The original amount of ten millions, at first asked for not being required, the amount of the loan will now be five millions. The Right Hon'ble gentleman spoke in support of the employment of natives in the Civil Service and in conclusion he prophesied grand future for India. Mr. Gladstone approved the statement and Mr. Fawcett withdrew his amendment relative to further economy in the military and other branches of expenditure in India. The House then agreed to an adjournment of the debate. It is stated at Berlin that the suspension of the sales of Silver by the German Government is owing to the low price of the metal.

23rd.—Colonel Stanley in reply to a question in the Commons, said the total number of British troops at the Cape was 16,959. Additional 1,064 men had lately embarked for the Cape and 1,615 men will shortly follow them. These were the further rein-forcements Lord Chelmsford asked for and were chiefly composed of drafts for regiments already at the Cape.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1879.

MYSORE.
II.

LAST week we suggested that in the Treaty of Transfer between the British Government and the Maharaja of Mysore provision should be made for the establishment of a Council. We will consider in this article what form of administration should be introduced under the Maharaja's rule. In order to understand this subject closely we should consider the leading features of the system of administration followed by our Government during the last fifty years of its trusteeship. We are greatly aided in this enquiry by a review of Mysore administration by a native of Mysore published in 1874. From 1834 to 1860 the reins of Government were held by a soldier-statesman, whose name is to this day revered throughout the territory of Mysore. Possessed of great ability, sound judgment, and rare largeness of heart, he commanded the affection and confidence of the people. When the province was assumed under the management of the British Government, instructions were issued, having regard to the temporarary nature of its rule, that the agency employed should be exclusively native, and that native institutions should be carefully maintained. These instructions were, on the whole, as the writer before us remarks, faithfully observed during the long period of Sir Mark Cubbon's commissionership, for though in consequence of the deterioration which the native service had undergone, European officers had to be appointed to the charge of the four divisions into which the province was then divided, with a European assistant to each, the rest of the agency employed was entirely native, and the administration was conducted upon practical rules intended to meet actual wants, and which were in accordance with the ideas of the people. Speculative administration was yet unknown. Peace and order were at once restored to the province as the consequence of a regular government. The incidence of the land-tax was lowered wherever it was oppressive, and, to the great relief of the ryot, numerous cesses were abolished which had originated in the prevailing idea of later native governments, that the sovereign had a right to turn to his account every incident in the life of the subject in return for the protection afforded to him. And at a later date, the abolition of the transit duties in the track of a similar measure carried out in the British territories, created an active trade which brought high prices and prosperity to the ryot and an increase of revenue to the government. Roads were at the same time made to meet the wants of this increasing trade, with an energy and economy unknown to the more recent days of departmental organisations. The administration of justice, civil and criminal, was conducted upon a system and code of rules which, though somewhat crude, were intended to meet actual wants and were intelligible to the people ; and the judicial officers were aided by a system of punchayets, which, though they could not have risen above the corruption of the officers by whom they were convened in cases in which influential interests were at stake, contributed to some extent to popularise the rules of judicial administration. But a grave defect

in the system was the great latitude of authority which it conferred on the government officers, and which could not have been exercised with scrupulous adherence to justice amidst the general corruption which then prevailed in the highest courts of justice. The idea of a pure administration calculated to release the ryot from a perpetual helpless dependence on the government officers was quite in advance of the age, and the want of it was little felt by the ryot himself, then scarcely emerging from a long impoverished condition resulting from low prices and high government assessments; whilst the feeling of personal attachment and friendship which characterised the then head of the government made him indulgent to weaknesses in his dependants, native and European, who filled the principal offices in the administration.

Sir Mark Cubbon was succeeded by Mr. Bowring, who sought to introduce a more orderly system of administration. But in attempting to do so, he multiplied departments and flooded the province with European officers. As the author of the pamphlet says, "every fresh want, as it was felt, at once gave rise to a new department, and many more have been added at the instance of the Central Government, in the unrestricted career of the expansion which it has been undergoing ever since it was released from the tight restrictions on new charges, especially those of establishments, which had been the ruling principle of the government of the East India Company. The province can now boast of enjoying a greater number of departments and a larger European machinery than exists even in some of the British territories. We have, at present, besides the ordinary revenue and judicial agency, enlarged as already mentioned, a department of account, a department for the registration of documents, an establishment for the survey and settlement of lands, and another for the investigation of Inam tenures. We have also separate staffs of engineers for irrigation and for ordinary public works with additional establishments for the conservancy of channels and for the control of D. P. W. accounts, and a distinct department for the working and conservancy of forests. The new police system has been introduced in one district of the province, and the recent appointment of a Deputy Inspector-General of police would seem to forebode its further extension underEuropean agency. A large medical staff keeps charge of the jails and hospitals, and attends to sanitary concerns, whilst vital interests of towns are attended to by municipal corporations, which are being extended to all minor Taluk stations. For the interests of science and diffusion of knowledge there are a considerable education agency, a superintendent of agricultural experiments, and a minor agency in charge of museums and horticultural gardens, as well as a government Press. The province has also a separate military force, under a European officer, and enjoys a local post. The effect of these supposed improvements is to increase the number of the superior grade officers from about thirty, their number in the days of General Cubbon, to 135, out of which less than thirty inferior appointments, exclusively in the revenue and judicial departments, are alone held by natives, the remainder of this large staff consisting of European officers. This sudden expansion of the administrative agency opened a wide door to patronage, and the large number of appointments thus made through interest, and not under a definite system, can only be expected to bring in an accession of average, or even inferior talent; whilst the native service, whose inferior calibre, brought about by a system of neglect and discouragement, was made the excuse for this large influx of Europeans, has by this arrangements been thrown into the shade more than ever."

Thus the administration of Mysore has been thoroughly Anglicized. Little has been done to train the people in the art of self-government or to educate a native agency for the future administration of the province. What the people of Mysore think of the effects of fifty years of British rule may be seen from the following remarks of the "Native of Mysore," whose pamphlet forms the text of this article:

"Such has been the progress of a fifty years' administration of Mysore. Real progress came to an end with the introduction of peace and order and the first elements of a regular government. All ideas of further improvement took the form of a continued introduction of new departments, one after another, after the fashion of those organised in the more advanced British Territories, but with much less life, without any grasp of their real principles, and without any comprehensive attempt to adapt them to the circumstances of the province. The departments under such circumstances have had a shorter career of usefulness than elsewhere. The life and activity attendant on the first conception and organisation of a new system were wanting to what was simply an imitation, and the usual excitement of a change lied out at an early date; and though kept in check for a while by the vigilant control of the more than ordinarily able administrator who introduced these changes, the department soon assumed unmanageable proportions, with the invariable result in every instance of displacing native by European agency, and with the usual consequence of the claims, interests, and aspirations of the government officials throwing into the background the interests and welfare of the public. And if any instances of more than ordinarily gross failures cropped up, they only supplied arguments for a further augmentation of theEuropean agency. The revenues of the province, notwithstanding that they have doubled themselves, and notwithstanding a considerable reduction of the household or palace charges of the Maharajah, are almost fully absorbed by these expensive establishments. As for the preparation of the government for native rule, it was an idea never seriously thought of for a considerable time; and though of more recent years the question had to be recognised and solved, the reduction of the overgrown government machinery, which is a necessary preliminary, has become such a bewildering problem as to lead to the consideration of the subject being indefinitely put off. When the province was first assumed by the British Government the late Maharajah with his usual prescience, saw that the real obstacle to the restoration of the province to him would be presented by the English agency introduced in the province, and he is stated to have asked the Government whether the officers employed in the commission, whose employment would be lost by the restoration of the country, were to be the judges of the proper time for such restoration. This was in 1836, when the European agency was small, and what would have been his feelings and confusion if he had lived to see the enormous proportions and complications which that agency has now assumed, and from which extrication seems all but hopeless. Reflecting minds cannot fail to see that it is not in empty forms and expensive establishments, or even in the material works which they might accomplish, that the real foundation for a native rule lies; but that it rather consists in the instruction and training of the natives, and in giving them, in fact, the potentiality of evolving the elements of a good government for themselves."

Now, Mr. Gordon must undo the mischievous effects of this too much Anglicised administration of Mysore. The task is certainly not easy. The British rulers of Mysore have not unfortunately educated the people of the province in the work of self-government. They have made the system of administration too bureaucratic, too centralized, too scientific, and necessarily too expensive. Of course it will not do to recede from the present position, but much may be done in the way of softening the rigours of the present bureaucratic system and diminishing expenditure. Mr. Gordon has already commenced reform. He has been gradually superseding the European agency with the Native agency, and reducing the salaries. But this is not enough. The whole administrative machinery must be remodelled, and the economic arrangements of the State recast. But this important question we must consider in a separate article.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES.

THE Government of India has addressed the local Governments and administrations the following circular regarding the employment of natives:

From

C. BERNARD, ESQ., C.S.I.
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

To

Local Governments and Administrations in the Bengal Presidency.

Home Department.—Public.

Simla, the 18th April, 1879.

SIR,—On the 16th February 1872, was published in the *Gazette of India* correspondence, in which Her Majesty's Government had directed—

(1) that offices to which it is desirable to appoint persons not Natives of India should be, as far as practicable, filled from the ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service or from the Staff Corps;

(2) that, so far as may be possible, and consistent with the requirements of the public service, all offices, other than those reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service, and those for which technical or professional qualifications are desirable, should be held by Natives of India; and

(3) that, as a rule, persons with special qualifications, not being Natives of India, should be engaged at home, through Her Majesty's Secretary of State, for such branches of the service as the educational or the public works department, and should not be enlisted in India.

2. These orders have been in the main obeyed. But still from time to time Europeans have been appointed to posts for which Natives are eligible; and the Governor General in Council deems it necessary to lay down a somewhat stricter rule and to distinguish the branches of the service which should be, as far as possible, reserved for Natives of India. It may be well to cite here the definition of "Natives of India" framed by Act of Parliament. Section 6 of 33 Victoria Chapter 3, says—"For the purposes of this Act, the words 'Natives of India' shall include any persons born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only." The section goes on to say that "it shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council to define and limit from time to time the qualification of Natives of India thus expressed: provided," &c. For the purposes of the present orders, the forgoing definition of "Natives of India" is adopted, with the proviso that "persons born and domiciled," &c., within the territories of Indian princes tributary to, or in alliance with, Her Majesty, shall also be considered to be "Natives of India."

3. For the future, no person, other than a Native of India, shall be appointed to an office carrying a salary of Rs. 200 a month or upwards without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council in each case, unless the proposed appointment falls under one or other of the following conditions, namely:—

(*a*) that the person to be appointed belongs to the Covenanted Civil Service, or to the Staff Corps;

(*b*) that the person to be appointed was originally nominated to the—

(1) Financial Department by the Governor General after examination,

(2) Forest Department by the Secretary of State, or by the Governor General, after examination, or

(3) Educational Department by the Secretary of State;

(*c*) that the person to be appointed entered the branch of the department, in which he is now to be promoted, before the 1st January 1879;

(*d*) that the office to which appointment is to be made belongs to—

(1) the Opium Department,
(2) the Salt or Customs Department,
(3) the Survey Department,
(4) the Mint Department,
(5) Public works Department, or
(6) the Police Department.

4. No person, other than a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, shall be appointed for the first time to any office, which is usually reserved for the members of that service, without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. For the appointment of Natives to such posts, reegulations will, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, shortly be issued.

5. When sanction is sought to a proposed appointment under either of the two foregoing paragraphs, the application for such sanction should show—

(*a*) the education and past history of the person whom it is proposed to appoint; and

(*b*) the reason why a Native of India (or, in the case of appointments under paragraph 4, a member of the Covenanted Civil Service) cannot coveniently be appointed to the vacant office.

6. Though the six departments named under clause (*d*) of paragraph 3 above are excluded from the operation, of the present orders, the Governor General in Council does not wish that offices in these departments should be in any way reserved for Europeans. The duties of the opium and customs departments are not more technical or arduous than those of the land revenue and settlements branches of the service wherein Natives of India do excellent work. Men of the same race as Colonel Montgomerie's Native trans-Himalayan explorers can surely be entrusted with responsible offices in the survey of the plains of India. The Governor General in Council has been glad to see that, in one most important branch of the Public Works Department of Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided that Native Engineers should be employed much more largely than heretofore. The annual police reports for the various Provinces shew that Native police officers when advanced to positions of trust do their work zealously and honestly. And the Governor General in Council hopes that it may be possible to appoint Natives of India more and more freely to the higher offices in these departments. But for the present His Excellency in Council is not prepared to take special steps for restricting the employment of Europeans in the six departments mentioned at clause (*d*) above.

If this is the outcome of the agitation both here and in England for the employment of natives in the higher offices of the State, we cannot but say that it is disappointing. The despatch of 1872 referred to in the circular was addressed by the Duke of Argyll, when he was Secretary of State for India, but it has remained a dead letter. In order to enforce it Lord Lytton, it appears, has resolved that for the future, no person, other than a Native of India, shall be appointed to an office carrying a salary of Rs. 200 a month or upwards without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council in each case. But the provisions added will defeat the object aimed at. Six departments have been named, which will be practically reserved for Europeans, *viz.* (1) the Opium Department, (2) the Salt or Customs Department, (3) the Survey Department, (4) the Mint Department, (5) the Public Works Department, or (6) the Police Department. It is true that the Governor General in Council, as it is added, does not wish that officers in those departments should be "in any way reserved for Europeans" still the heads of the departments will not fail to understand that Europeans may be largely employed therein. Now, we do not see why the six departments should have been at all specified as excluded from the operation of the circular. Take these departments *seriatim*. Why should natives be excluded from the opium department? They are as competent as any Europeans in keeping accounts of opium advances, in testing opium manufactured, and in looking after the interests of the state herein involved. The Salt and Customs Departments have many experienced native officers, and why

should it not be generally thrown open to the natives? The Survey Department certainly entails much labour and trouble, but are natives incapable of undergoing such labour and trouble? Many of our graduates would be too glad to take work in this department, if they were encouraged. We know that at the present moment there are two Punjab students serving as apprentices in the Survey Department, and they are getting on satisfactorily enough. The Mint Department has two branches, one mechanical, and the other clerical. The mechanical branch in the upper grades is generally worked by Europeans. But if natives be brought up for this work, we do not see the slightest reason why they should not succeed. As for the Public Works Department how many natives are there, who are serving with distinction as Engineers and Assistant Engineers? But since the establishment of Cooper's Hill College the field of employment for natives in the higher ranks of the Public Works Department has been greatly narrowed. The Government refers with approbation to the proposal of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for the employment of native engineers under the Road Cess Committees. Does this imply that the employment of native engineers should be limited to this branch of the service? In the Police the Europeans generally fail in the Mofusil, and Lord Lawrence had passed a Resolution that the employment of native gentlemen of good education, family and character should be encouraged, but what is the result? The Police service has become a reserve for Europeans. The grossest jobberies are committed in this department. Young men, sons, nephews. and cousins of influential officials and others, who have failed elsewhere, or who cannot be otherwise provided for, are as a rule pitch-forked into the Police. Thus the children of the soil, notwithstanding the repeated promises of Government to give them fair play, are left out in the cold. The present circular is perhaps intended to stop the mouths of inconvenient M. Ps. who badger ministers in Parliament about the employment of natives in the higher offices of the State, but we fear that no more good will come out of it than what has resulted from previous declarations and resolutions on the subject. The Government doubtless means well by issuing the above circular, but we want deeds not words And there will be no deeds until the Government absolutely resolve that appointments in departments to be named should be given to natives alone and none else.

THE JUDICIARY *Vrs.* THE EXECUTIVE.

WE do not think the Government of Bengal has acted fairly by publishing only the report of the Judge of Tipperah and of the High Court on the opinions expressed by the Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division, regarding certain alleged defects in the administration of civil justice in Eastern Bengal. The Government should have allowed the officer concerned an opportunity to answer the criticisms passed on his report, or if the Government did not like to carry on the controversy, it should have favoured the public with an expression of its own opinion on the subject. Then, again, we do not think that the papers published are complete. The Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division had complained of defects in the administration of civil justice in *Eastern Bengal*, but the High Court has sought to answer him by quoting the opinions of the Judge of a single district. Surely the experience of that single officer cannot be taken as conclusive in regard to all the districts, which compose Eastern Bengal. But what does his opinion amount to? We have much respect for Mr. Geddes, the officer in question; he is a man of great ability, generous sympathies, and high character, but we hope he will not misunderstand us if we say that he is looked upon by many as a somewhat crack officer. But this has nothing to do with the report before us. That ought to be judged on its own merits. From the tone of the report we are constrained to say that Mr. Geddes has taken an one-sided view of the question. He seems to forget that there are ryots and ryots just as there are zemindars and zemindars. Neither all ryots are sheep nor all zemindars wolves in human skin, but Mr. Geddes has so discussed the issues between them that according to him the fault lies only on one side, that is to say on the side of the zemindars. The remarks of the Commissioner were directed to two points, delay in the disposal of rent suits, and obstructions thrown in the way of enhancement suits. With regard to the first question, Mr. Geddes admits that "some delay perhaps there is." But he has allowed his political sympathies to come into play in discussing the question of enhancement. He writes: "As a rule, enhancement suits are almost avowedly mere engines for harassing by expensive processes. I have in a long experience of rent suits met few instances of a zemindar or izardar following out any one ground of enhancement in anything like a consistent, rational manner." Again: "That already rents are generally too high as demonstrated by the Zemindars themselves when they condescend to comply with the law as to the reckoning of enhancement." Further: "It is to be hoped that the Executive authorities instead of criticizing the Civil Courts will allow things to take their natural course. A few dozen good, sound, healthy sales for arrears of Government revenue would do more than reams of reports and sheets of bills to ensure the much needed agrarian reforms. It is not necessary, and it would not be desirable here to enter into any discussion as to whether either side, and if so which, is the more responsible of the two in respect of agrarian outrages. All that has to be noticed here is that agrarian outrage or reprisal is the sequel, not the antecedent, to the process which has just been described. That process first of all begins in demands for enhancement, and not till thereafter is followed up by combinations among the ryots for the withholding of rents. Unfortunately there has been a tendency, a mistaken one I submit, on the part of Executive authorities to deal with these difficulties by resort to the quartering of punitive police, instead of allowing things to take their natural course of the quarter-day sales for default. It seems easier to cure symptoms than to cure disease." When the Judge entertains such ideas in the abstract about the comparative merits of the quarrel between the zemindar and the ryot, he cannot we fear be an impartial critic upon them. When he says plainly that even in the event of combinations by ryots and breaches of the peace, which necessarily follow, the executive should not employ the police for the preservation of order, but allow things to take the natural course of the "quarterly sale for default," that is to say should allow refractory ryots to ruin the zemindar by withholding his just dues, he cannot be credited with that judicial cast of mind, which is essential in one, who is vested with the sacred function of dealing out justice between man and man. Cherishing these preconceived and ultra-radical ideas Mr. Geddes, we are not surprised to observe, has backed his subordinates thick and thin against the charges brought by the chief revenue authority in the division. But he is nevertheless constrained to make certain admissions. Thus—

(*a*) The Officiating Commissioner, as representing the chief controlling officer over the executive, and more especially over the police, has some reason (paragraph 72) for complaining that the Civil Courts of first instance are somewhat lacking in vigor over the enforcement of their decrees. There is, however, an improvement noticeable in this respect during recent years, more especially among the junior judicial officers. Still, speaking generally of the recent past, it must be admitted that the Civil Courts do too frequently, through the vagueness of their decrees, add needlessly to the trouble experienced by the police in maintaining the peace.

(*b*) The real defect to be cured is that of vagueness in the actual decretal order. That again arises in a great measure from timidity or excessive cautiousness in the drawing up of plaints and, in a less degree, written statements. Of course the Courts of First Instance are to blame for the too habitual omission to exact these particulars from the parties at the very outset. The High Court always enjoining on the Courts of First Instance the duty of requiring from the parties sufficiently clear and determinate specification (and this at an early stage) as to the precise land and the precise quota of proprietary interest aimed at in the suit. The Mofussil Courts are gradually learning to fulfil this duty more than in times past.

(*c*) There is one fertile source of obscurity in these matters for which the Civil Courts cannot altogether be held answerable. At all events some allowance should be made for the difficulty experienced by the Courts in emerging from it. This is the cumbrousness of the native method of expressing aliquot parts. Being accustomed to express fractions in concrete, instead of in abstract terms *e.g.* 12 annas instead of ¾, (like the Roman sub-division by the *as*, or our own computations in bankruptcy proceedings by so many shillings in the pound), natives experience much difficulty in expressing rapidly and clearly a compound fraction.

(*d*) Another but less excusable source of obscurities in the Civil Courts, and consequent difficulties at the police thanas, has grown up from a thoughtless and somewhat indolent habit of relegating the critical questions as to identification into supplimentary proceedings in what is called the Execution Department. The Courts get an opening for this in the liberty allowed to them of postponing ascertainment of mesne profits to a subsequent proceeding of this kind. Suits for land naturally lead up to *wasilat* (mesne profits) cases, and there is, it must be admitted, too often a practice of thus regulating other determinations also, and in the meantime registering decrees for the quarterly returns. The appellate Courts, to whom it falls long after to unravel the resulting entanglements, are some times tempted to think that the tradition still survives among Courts of First Instance to give decrees tolerably freely in the expectation of being able to temper them suitably at a later time in the process of execution.

(*e*) A third fertile source of obscurity is the extent to which the Civil Courts are allowed to avail themselves of Civil Court ameens. This has naturally enough been long a sore point with the Dacca Commissioner. The *chur* case and the breaches of the peace over them have drawn the close attention of the Dacca Commissioner to this particular defect on the part of the Civil Courts. The High Court has long been repressing this undue tendency towards delegations in favour of Civil Court ameens. It is not without considerable pressure that the Courts of First Instance are being induced to steel themselves into requiring the parties to furnish the needful data for themselves. As a rule, plaintiffs desire to furnish the least possible amount of information which the Courts will accept; and when they do furnish specific particulars, they generally render them in the limited form of only *chittas* or enumerations of plots. It is not, except when much in earnest, that they will volunteer sketch maps showing the positions or tracts plotted off for ready indentification. The custom of the Courts, now happily on the decline, has been to refer the resulting difficulties to a Civil Court ameen nominally for report, but really for adjudication. In this district it would not be too much to say that the Civil Courts of First Instance which the District Judge of Tipperah, without Noakholly, had had to control were two Subordinate Judges, 11 (latterly 12) Moonsifs, 4 Civil Court ameens, in all 18 Courts of sorts. The result of such irregularities is vagueness of decrees, wherever based upon maps too often judged or distorted by Civil Court ameens. This again naturally results in affrays.

With all these admissions, on the part of the Judge how can the Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division be accused of making statements, which are not borne out by facts, or the zemindars of having made complaints, which have no foundation in truth. Mr. Geddes says, "still it ought to be noticed that these evils, though far from extirpated, are on the decline. In all these respects Subordinate Judges and Moonsifs are improving steadily. In the occasional aggravated instances, such as the Officiating Commissioner alludes to, it would be well if the Executive authorities would bring to the notice of the District Judge for enquiry, and report to the High Court those instances where, through blameworthy vagueness on the part of a Civil Court, the District Magistrate finds it impossible to make out what the decision of any particular Civil Court has actually been." But we humbly submit that these evils cannot diminish, if the District Judge holds as Mr. Geddes does that the best remedies for agrarian outrages, of which Mr. Lyall complained, would be a "few dozen good, sound, healthy sales for arrears of revenue." Mr. Geddes, we fear, is not singular in this respect. Last week we heard there was an appeal in a rent case before the District Judge of Hooghly. A pleader of the High Court appeared on behalf of the appellant zemindar, and as soon as the case commenced the Judge began to lecture him on the sins of the zemindars. He said that if the zemindars would not harass the ryots by suits, these would not refuse to pay, when the pleader, a gentleman of independent spirit, took the Judge to task by saying that he sat on the bench not to lecture this party or that but to dispense justice between them, that if there was a feeling among the subordinate judicial officers against the zemindars, it was owing to the encouragement held out by their official superiors, and that it was this official sympathy, which fomented a spirit of recusancy among the tenantry. The remarks of the pleader were bold and quite appropriate but —we hear his client lost his case!

We are advocates of the reign of law. We are opposed to discretionary government, and our sympathy, therefore, lies on the side which Mr. Geddes represents. But while we advocate law, we also advocate justice. We do not mean that the law should be made an instrument or engine of injustice. If the Judges only stick to technical law, and lose sight of substantial justice, then they prostitute their functions. The object of law is to secure justice by well-defined

rules, which experience and common sense may suggest. But if the Judge, carried away by preconceived ideas, class feeling, or political ideas, strains the law, and applies it just as it may suit his own ideas, feelings and inclinations, he then not only violates the oath he has taken but does a grievous wrong to society. Unfortunately there is we fear a tendency of this kind among many of our judicial officers whenever there is a dispute between the landlord and the tenant. We admit that it is a noble trait in a man's character to sympathize with the weak and to help the poor. But the Judge must be just before he is generous. He should weigh the claims of both parties with an even hand, and not allow sentiment to get the better of his judgment. We do not mean to say that Judges in the Mofussil, who shew any partizan feeling in suits between the landlord and tenant, do so consciously; on the contrary they do feel and believe that they are doing justice, but the by-standers can judge whether that justice is colored or not.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. Souttar, the present Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, possesses many good qualities essential in the head of the first civic corporation in British India. He is calm, cool, and collected; he does not like fuss or noise but does his work quietly and steadily; he is firm but conciliatory and generally open to conviction; he is quick in the despatch of routine business, and whilst he is kind to his subordinates he makes them feel that his eyes are upon them. He has, however, committed three blunders since he has taken charge of his high office. He cannot deny that the Municipal work is very heavy, and that he has not sufficient time to do more than go through the mere routine. Now, the head of the corporation ought not to bury himself in details, but Mr. Souttar is literally lost in details. The first blunder he committed was in making the present arrangement for carrying on the Secretary's work. It has brought him no strength; on the contrary it has weakened not only the Secretary's office but also the Assessor's office. The bulk of the work of the Secretary is not done by the present incumbent but by somebody else. The second blunder he has committed is the hesitation he has shewn in filling up the office of Vice-Chairman. On the resignation of Babu Sreenath Ghose he at first contemplated to unite the two offices of Vice-Chairman and Secretary; if he had done that he would have permanently impaired the efficiency of the municipal establishment; but as we have said above he is open to conviction, and when it was made clear to him that the union of the two offices would not be consistent with efficiency, he agreed to keep them distinct. Then came the question as to how the office of Vice-Chairman should be filled up. His first idea was to ask the Government to send a trained officer. This idea was not accepted by the Town Council, who by a majority agreed that the selection of the officer should be made by a Special Committee to be afterwards ratified by the Commissioners in meeting. This arrangement was, however, *vetoed* by the general body of the Commissioners. After this Mr. Souttar should not have brought up the same proposition in another form. He had taken counsel of some of the Commissioners, which as the result shewed was by no means wise. Notwithstanding the heavy pressure of work upon him—the Imperial License tax alone generally takes four hours of his time daily, and he has therefore scant time for his legitimate duties—he proposed that the appointment of Vice-Chairman should be left in abeyance. The third blunder he has committed is his echoing the cry for a "trained accountant" to set the accounts branch of the municipal office in order. We do not say that there is not room for improvement in this department, for the mattter of that the whole municipal establishment requires root and branch reform, but it would be doing a gross injustice to say that the present accountant is not equal to his work. Mr. Souttar has been in office for nearly [illegible] months, and he has doubtless been able to judge for himself whether the present accountant is not a good and capable man of business. The auditors have borne the highest testimony to his capacity, and to the highly efficient manner in which he discharges his duties. He is paid Rs. 300 a month, and if a European were appointed to his place, the salary would perhaps be doubled, but increase of salary or change of colour in the incumbent would not necessarily bring increase of efficiency. At the same time we do not deny that there are complications and confusion in the municipal accounts. And why is this the case? Because, as was pointed out at last Monday's meeting, the Chairmen of the Municipality have been self-willed, arbitrary, extravagant, and imperious. If the Chairman, who is the master of the office, does what he likes, spends money like water, regardless of Budget grant or sanction, and tells the accountant to debit the charges according to his own directions, despite rule, form or practice, what can the latter do? He must do what he is bid to do, and if the accounts under such a system go wrong or become entangled or confused, is it the fault of the accountant? We will state some facts, which may startle the reader, but which we are sorry were not brought to the notice of the meeting. About six or seven years ago the Finance Committee of the Justices appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. Roberts, Mr. J. B. Knight, and certain Native Justices to revise the system of accounts. Mr. Roberts took a leading part in this work; he drew out the forms, heads, and sub-heads of accounts, on which the opinion of the auditors was taken; the proposed system was thoroughly sifted, and with the approval of the auditors, Vice-Chairman (Mr. O. C. Dutt) and Chairman (Mr. Horace Cockerell) was adopted and carried out. So long as Mr. Cockerell was in the chair the new system of accounts was faithfully carried out, but the permanent incumbent returned to office, and began to tinker it. A modification here and a modification there was made, the sole object being to reduce the number of details required by the new system, and to augment the power of the Chairman to interfere with the Budget grants. These modifications reached the climax at the hands of Mr. Metcalfe, who interfered with the journal, the ledger, the cash-book, and the monthly abstracts, till the confusion became so confounded that the accountant himself could not interpret his own figures. Now, who was to blame for all this? Was it the poor accountant? Were the irregularity and confusion due to the want of a so-called trained man? Is it not, therefore, absurd to say that the municipal accounts can be set in order only by a man trained in the Government system of accounts? The truth is unless the Chairman be loyal to the system which may be adopted, there is no hope of stability for it. Let not the reader suppose that either the independent Justices or Commissioners or the auditors were unmindful of the irregularities in the municipal accounts. The independent members of the Corporation have always exposed them, but as usual without success. The auditors also have not been wanting in their duties, but the Government has allowed the Civilian Chairman to go on unchecked. Would it be believed that formerly the practice of the Accountant General was to forward to the Chairman the report of the auditors before formal submission, and the result of this confidential communication was not unfrequently the suppression of all unfavourable criticisms. On one occasion a report of the auditors was bodily withdrawn. This was we believe the first report of Mr. Taylor. It had been formally sent in, and the Chairman, finding it to be very unfavourable, got the Accountant General to withdraw it bodily! When this is the way the Chairman can exercise his influence in suppressing facts and opinions regarding the municipal accounts, what will the revision of the system by a trained man, however clever, effect? We do not, however, underrate the importance of filling the office of Vice-Chairman with a person, who has a good knowledge of accounts. In fact with regard to the executive of the municipality our own idea is that the Chairman should be a person with some knowledge of engineering, and the Vice-Chairman one with a fair knowledge of accounts. These two special qualifications are necessary in the heads of the municipality for an efficient control of expenditure. We are sorry that Mr. Souttar passed such a sweeping condemnation upon all the candidates for the office of Vice-Chairman. Of course election criticisms do not hurt any body; Lord Macaulay was burnt in effigy at Edinburgh by his opponents, but even that extreme form of censure did not affect the verdict of his contemporaries or posterity upon his genius. Similarly Mr. Souttar's criticisms will not in the least affect the qualifications and character of the gentlemen, who from perfectly legitimate motives have offered their services to the municipality. But we do think that occupying the high position, which Mr. Souttar does, he ought to have hesitated in giving expression to opinions, which he had derived second-hand, and for which there might be circumstances not now on the foreground.

THE IMPENDING BANKRUPTCY OF THE SOIL OF INDIA.

Such is the title of a paper which Mr. R. Elliot read at a recent meeting of the East India Association. His object was to shew that the soil of India was fast deteriorating from want of due care and replenishment. He quoted Mr. Robertson, the principal of the Agricultural College of Madras and other officials, to show that the soil of India is becoming bankrupt. In 1876 Mr. Robertson reported under orders of the Madras Government on the agricultural condition of Coimbatore, a district lying south and east of the Neilgherry hills, and having an area of 7,432 square miles with a population of 1,763,274 or 237·3 per square mile. The first point that attracted his attention was the enormous increase of cultivated area, which has taken place in recent years. Between 1857 and 1875, no less than 706,750 acres of scrub and coarse grass had been broken up and added to the lands under plough; and this absorption of grazing land is still proceeding, and will probably go on till the whole area of pasture land is absorbed. He remarks: "*the absorption under tillage of the whole of the grazing land will destroy the resources upon which the farmer has hitherto depended so greatly.*" Again: "not only has the manuring force, as represented by cattle manure, diminished by one-half, but even of that not more than 50 per cent. is now available as manure, from the great increase of the use of cattle-dung for fuel, since the clearing of the jungle." The result is that 75 per cent. of the total lands in the district cannot now be manured at all, and even the remaining 25 per cent., except that manured by river silt, cannot be said to be manured in a satisfactory way. Under these circumstances, the destruction of the fertility of the soil is what might be expected, and Mr. Robertson in another part of his report adds that a "very large proportion of the arable soils of the Presidency have already sunk so low as to render the soil not worth cultivation." Mr. Elliot then turns to Mysore and quotes Mr. Harman, superintendent of the agricultural farm at Bangalore, in support of his position. There is, he says, an immense decline in the fertility of the soil, arising from the decrease of the means of ploughing and manuring the soil, owing to the breaking up of pasture and the clearing of woods, and, in Mr. Harman's opinion, this decline has taken place even in the case of lands under irrigation. A more astonishing and reckless waste of the resources of a country than has taken place in Mysore it would be impossible to conceive. Any one may apply for a bit of the grazing lands, plough it up, exhaust it, and hand it back to the State as bare as the highway, and then take up another piece to be destroyed in a similar way; and this process is going on at such a rate that Mr. Harman calculates that the pasture lands of Mysore will be destroyed in about eighteen years. As regards other parts of India Mr. Elliot has not sufficient experience, but he says that in the Punjaub between 1871-72 and 1874-75 no less than 2,000,000 of acres were added to the lands under plough, and he is informed, on good authority, that though in the thinly-peopled tracts no harm has as yet ensued, in other parts the natural deterioration has taken place. In the Central Provinces a Settlement officer alluding to this subject as far back as 1865, says that in consequence of the ploughing up of grazing land, the difficulty of pasturage is already press-

ing in some villages, and "must one day be severely felt;" and yet in these provinces, in 1875-76, there was an *addition* of nearly 531,000 acres to the area under plough. Another officer notices the great decline in the yield of wheat in Nerbuddha, and says that the agricultural production can only be kept up by ploughing up fresh land—"a resource," he adds, "which is declining every day." In Bombay the evils arising from the rapid contraction of the grazing area are frequently alluded to in the Report of the Deccan Riots Commission, and they were brought to the notice of the House of Commons in the evidence taken before the East India Finance Committee. There is much to the same purpose in the *Agricultural Gazette of India,* which says that in the North-West Provinces, Berar, the cow-keepers are in the habit of feeding on horse-dung and other ordure, owing to the scarcity of fodder. Then, it is maintained by some writers in the *Gazette* that, from the want of manure, the feeding qualities of grain are deteriorating with the exhaustion of the soil. And fresh seed is of no permanent good. It is useless, says one writer, to import improved seed, for it will deteriorate in the second year—useless to try and improve stock until the means of feeding them are improved. It is useless, says Mr. Robertson, to attempt the introduction of improved tobacco in the neighbourhood of Madras as the soil is too exhausted to grow it. In short, with the exception of the limited areas of land which are manured by rich river water, everything in India that depends on the soil is declining, and the causes of this decline are daily operating in a more intensified form. Mr. Elliot suggests the following remedial measures: (1) The prevention of the undue ploughing up of grazing land; (2) the improvement of the climate by planting trees; (3) the improvement of manurial resource by planting and by the removal of duty upon salt for agricultural purposes; (4) the introduction of improved land tenures; (5) a measure for checking the growth of scourging crops; and (6) a measure for the improvement of usury laws. He also urged that Parliament should pay more serious and consecutive attention to the affairs of India. The following is a resume of the discussions, which followed upon the paper:

The Chairman having invited discussion Mr. William Sowerby said that he perfectly agreed with Mr. Elliot, that denudation of trees had caused diminished rainfall. He had seen in Spain striking and ruinous results from that cause; he added that limestone would prove an excellent manure for Indian soil, and confirmed the statement that the people of India are exceedingly poor.

Raja Rama Palasingh expressed general approval of most of the propositions laid down by Mr. Elliot.

Mr. H. M. Hyndman said before introducing, in India, the excellent remedies suggested by Mr. Elliot, that measures should be adopted for at once bettering the condition of the people; without which they could not apply or profit from the measures proposed.

General Cavenagh concurred generally with Mr. Elliot's views on the subject and said the lecture was very instructive.

General Sir Arthur Cotton took quite a different line; he said that India was poor but that there was more degrading poverty in England. He dwelt earnestly on the paramount need of cheap and rapid means of transit in India. So far from the soil of India being bankrupt, he said the great mass of the land in India has not even been turned up for cultivation—that is, not in any effectual way, and that above all it needed water.

Dr. Datta, a Hindu gentleman, concurred with Mr. Elliot's views. He dwelt on the importance of permanent tenures. He said that three-fourths of the Indian population lived from hand to mouth.

Mr. Alexander Rogers protested against the exaggerations of the first speaker when he talked of the existence of enormous coal mines in India.

Mirza Peer Buksha said India was extremely impoverished but thought that permanent tenures of land would improve its condition.

Mr. James Minchin a retired Madras Civilian denied that irrigation was a cure for all the evils of India, and disputed the assertion that the Indian soil was in a state of exhaustion.

Mr. William Maitland protested against the statement that the loan of £2,000,000 to India without interest was a declaration of the insolvency of India.

His Grace in acknowledging the vote of thanks to him as Chairman, said that he had himself been greatly interested both in Mr. Elliot's paper and in all the discussions.

Whatever the truth about the "bankruptcy of the soil," it cannot be denied that the pasture lands throughout the country are passing under the plough. In Bengal this is particularly the case. The cultivation is rapidly extending; not a nook or corner is left untouched; but the cattle have no grazing grounds. We cannot say that the fertility of the soil has diminished, but the disappearance of the pasture lands is seriously affecting the cattle. Gradually the cattle are becoming stunted in their growth and reduced in their strength. And as the cattle deteriorate, agriculture will deteriorate. This point we are sorry to observe is not sufficiently borne in mind by the agricultural class. Some years ago the Government had directed its attention to this subject, but nothing came out of the enquiry. What is wanted is cross-breeding for our cattle and an adequate reserve of pasture lands for them. The first object may be attained by outlay of money, but the last we fear is very difficult of attainment. In Government estates a reserve of pasture lands may be insisted upon under rules of settlement, but how to provide for it in private estates?

TRAVANCORE.

A PICTORIAL volume containing 523 royal octavo pages and presenting a history of the Hindu State of Travancore has been compiled by P. Shungoonny Menon, Dewan Peishcar of Travancore. The illustrations are excellent; the panorama view of Travancore is exquisite, while the other pictures convey a vivid idea of some of the principal incidents of life in this ancient Hindu Principality. Our author has also, it seems, undertaken much labour and research in compiling a connected narrative of the dynasties which have ruled this state. The mother-country of Travancore, says our historian is kingdom Chera, which once covered the best portion of Southern India, and which underwent various changes during the four Yugas according to the Puranic accounts. In the present age, Kali Yuga. it was gradually reduced to the present territory with its area of 6653½ square miles, situated between the 8th and 10th degree of north latitude. In this reduced state, Travancore became more strongly protected by natural boundaries, the south and the west being bounded by the Indian Ocean, the east, by the range of the high ghauts, and the northern parts being mostly covered with back-waters, rivers, lakes, &c. Thus the situation of Travancore being unfavourable for the march of horses and elephants that formed the best portion of an army in those days, saved it from the incursions of foreign invaders. When maritime powers began to rise, Travancore finding itself too weak to resist them, made alliance with them and pursued its original policy of commerce, thus avoiding quarrels. Travancore, it has been justly remarked, "is one of the very few remaining specimens of a pure Hindu Government, the institutions of which have never been affected by the Mahomedan conquest." The peculiar class of Numboory Brahmans whom Parasu Rama newly organized, retain without any change whatever all their Brahmanical observances even to the present day. The four castes introduced by Parasu Rama, and subsequently multiplied to seventy-two by Sankara Achary, as shown in the Kerala Ulppathy, are still flourishing in Travancore as may be seen from the Travancore Census Report, recently published. The Chera characters, the Tamil and Grandha, are the national letters in Travancore, and the former is still the character in which the Government records are written. From its original state, as Chera Mandalam, the largest of the three Mandala kingdoms, covering the best portion of Southern India, Travancore was reduced to a small province, bounded by Canara, Coimbatore, Tinnevally and the Indian Ocean. Subsequently we find that it flourished under its present name Travancore, and continued tributary to the Rayers of Vijayanaggur, when Viswanatha Naicker assumed the Government of Madura. Under the Rayer dynasty, Travancore was still reduced and humiliated by being degraded to the low position of a feudatory chief. The Rev. W. Taylor, in his translation of Historical manuscripts, page 161, observes that during the sway of Thirumali Naicker of Madura, the Malayalam, Nakjenaud Rajah (King of Travancore) was included among "the seventy-two Pallyams (feudal chiefs) appointed to guard the bastions of the Pandian capital." Travancore, however, afterwards asserted its independence, which it retains to this day. It is noteworthy that even when a feudatory state it extended its dominion by the valour of its sons. There were before no historical records of Travancore worthy of the name. In the Malabar year 1048, a small work in the shape of a Malayalam pamphlet compiled by one Pachu Moothathu of Vycome, a Sanscrit scholar and a Native Practitioner, attached to the palace of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, appeared at Travendrum. This work, however, short and abridged and based upon erroneous data on certain important points, contains many trustworthy facts connected with the progress of the kingdom, under the present dynasty and the good and memorable administration of the sovereigns as well as the meritorious labours of many of the able Ministers of the State. Our author is much indebted to this work. In 1870 Sir Madhava Rao, when Dewan of Travancore, began to write a history of the State, but he did not progress beyond two reigns. The book before us is the only complete history of Travancore in the English language.

We have neither time nor space to follow the historian through the stories which he has compiled with considerable pains and industry. He has in this book described not only the leading incidents in the history of Travancore, the characters of its remarkable sovereigns and chiefs, the course of its progress in civilization, but also the peculiar manners and customs of the people of this somewhat singular Hindu state. The contact of the East and the West without the intervention of Western rulers is beautifully illustrated in the case of Travancore.

THE BOMBAY MEETING.

WE have received a full report of the Bombay meeting on the subject of the cotton duties, which includes the speeches that had not been reported in the Bombay papers. We have read the report with great pleasure and interest. Although late in the day, still our countrymen in the Western Presidency have done well by coming forward on the question, which concerns them more than their brethren of Bengal and Madras. The speeches delivered on the occasion were generally good and to the point. Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, who presided on the occasion, sought to convict Lord Lytton out of his own mouth. He said:

"On his recent visit to Bombay, His Excellency the Viceroy of India declared his deliberate opinion to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in the following terms:— "He was of opinion that with the exception of about forty thousand pounds sterling, the duties were not protective, because Manchester had no Indian competitors in finer manufactures. He thought the eight hundred thousand pounds collected yearly, as duty on finer fabrics, a fair item of revenue." With regard to the duty on coarse goods he thought it "protective," because Bombay mills competed with Manchester; but he did not see how it could be abolished because it would lead to irregularities in order to evade duty." (Applause.) Since the public expression of these views so recently as three years ago the "protective duty" on coarse goods had been removed; but, not content with this concession which was made this year, the English manufacturers had it was reported, prevailed on the Secretary of State for India, to instruct the Governor-General gradually to repeal these unobjectionable duties, which were a fair source of income and did not press on the people like the licence tax, salt tax, and other heavy burdens. (Applause.) It was further reported that Lord Lytton had resolved to carry out the instruction against the advice of his able, experienced and distinguished councillors, who had protested against his proposal. Thus Her Majesty's Ministry now in office had inaugurated a change in the policy which was fraught with mischievous consequences. (Applause.)

The Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas, C. I. E., who moved the first Resolution, denied that the repeal of the duties would cheapen cloths. He said, "the repeal of the duties in 1878 should have, on the assumption that the abolition of the duties would lead to a greater consumption of Manchester goods, led to a fall of price and increase in the quantity consumed of these goods. Has it brought about any of these consequences? You will see from the figures of the import returns that this millennium is as far as ever removed from our vision, and for the sufficient reason that many millions of the people of India cannot afford the luxury of foreign cloth. If this has been proved by the unimpeachable testimony of figures in reference to the coarser goods, it needs no prophetic vision to help us to understand that the recent abolition of the duties on all goods under 30s and the contemplated abolition of the duty on higher counts will not, so far as the ryot is concerned, help Manchester in the least." He thus contrasted the treat-

ment of Manchester and India by Her Majesty's Government:

Everything that Manchester demands finds a ready hearing. She has only to get up a deputation and she is successful, whereas the loudest cries of India from one end of the country to the other and the assertions of Government themselves that the country is in a chaos of deficits and loans, are forgotten as if they were nothing beforeManchester's demands. The Government know well that there have been famines in the land for the last few years, and that in recognition of this circumstance a famine reserve fund had to be created last year. This year there was theAfghan war, and the Government are also aware that its expenses have been thrown on this country. They also see that the National Debt has had to be increased by raising frequent loans; and yet at a critical moment when Indian misfortunes have come in battalions, our authorities have thought it a wise policy to give up a portion of the revenue. Was there any reasonable ground for this? It is said that it has all been done out of sympathy for the people of India; but Gentlemen, I have already shown to you how hollow and misleading such an argument is. If the interests of the people of India have brought about the reduction of those duties—may I ask, whether there is nothing else in the system of Indian taxation which deserved consideration before this import duty question.

Mr. Nanabhoy Jeejeebhoy Byramjee shewed that the state of the Indian finances did not admit of the sacrifice of the revenue involved in the remission of the duties:

What was the financial position of India as compared with what it was three years ago when His Excellency the Viceroy took the oaths of office? At that time India Government Paper, four per cents. stood at 102¾, and the bonds of their Government stood second only to British Consols; but now though in the meantime the securities of every civilized Government had been rising, owing to the universal tendency of capital to seek safe investments the securities of the country had fallen until 4 per cent. to-day stood at only 92. The increase to their debt, including the coming financial year, amounted to no less than 20 millions sterling, though in the meantime they had fresh taxation. Lord Lytton, just before leaving England to take up his high position in India, told the people of Manchester that he was instructed above all things to avoid deficit debt and fresh taxation, and yet he had given them all these in yearly increasing quantities. To such a position had their finances come that the Government in its Financial Statement just issued stated, as expressed in the petition which they were met to consider that "the difficulties they saw in the way of fiscal, and commercial, and administrative reform have been greatly aggravated. Nor can it be in any way assumed that the evil will not continue and go on increasing. Under such circumstances it is extremely difficult to follow any settled financial policy; for the Government cannot even approximately tell what income will be required to meet the necessary expenditure of the State;" and also Mr. Stanhope, the Under-Secretary of State declared in the House ofCommons, "their (the India Governments') borrowing powers are exhausted." He had no wish to throw upon the Government the whole responsibility of this state of their finances; but they had a right to ask if this deplorable state of their treasury was one which justified the giving up of any revenue? Was it not true that never, since that country came under the direct rule of their Gracious Empress, was India less able to do away with any of her income? If deficit debt and fresh taxation supplemented by war and famine were not sufficient inducements to cling to their revenue, what further inducement could possibly be offered?

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdonjee, who made a long elaborate and stirring speech, but who has been badly reported, was emphatic in his denunciation of the remission of the duties. He asked—for whose benefit has this been done?:

Not for the benefit of the people of India, who did not feel aggrieved, and had not complained, but for the benefit of the manufacturing interest of England. The complaint of the manufacturers of Lancashire, though selfish, was so disguised as to make it appear as if it were urged for the benefit of the people of India,

He quoted three recent instances of the "frowns of office," viz:—(1) the British Indian Association of Calutta, accused of ingratitude towards Government; (2) the SarvajanikSabha of Poona, accused of sedition by a member of the Government of Bombay; and (3) the refusal of the Town Hall to the public to hold public meetings by Sir R. Temple. And the last, although the public had contributed a very large sum of money towards the cost of building the Town Hall. If they could get that money now and the interest on it they would be able to erect a very fine Town Hall of their own. (Laughter and applause,)

Mr. Kashinath Telang's speech was by far the ablest. He said:

Gentlemen, I am afraid, we shall not know for long time yet if we ever do know, the number of votes for and the number against this repeal. But it has been credibly asserted that the Viceroy had only one of hisCouncillors on his side. Thus standing in a glorious minority of two against a very large number against him. I say, gentlemen, that this is a most important circumstance. (Hear, hear.) In a recent instance the Secretary of State set at naught the opinion of a majority of his council, and here we have the Viceroy setting at naught an overwhelming majority of *his* council. This is one, gentlemen, of many signs indicating that we are coming now on bad days—on the days of personal Government; (cheers) of Government according to the whims and caprices of individual officers and that the days of Government by Cabinets or Councils is passing away. (Loud cheers,) However exalted the individual officer may be, who sets at naught the opinion of a majority of his colleagues this condition of affairs, gentlemen, is one which is most unsatisfactory and mischievous. It has been touched on by *Punch* in a recent cartoon—and *Punch* you are aware is remarkable for the accuracy and felicity of his hits. He represents a retired Indian Officer asking a nephew who is in a great hurry where he the nephew is going. The nephew says he is going to the House of Commons for some important debate whereupon the retired Indian says "what, is the House of Commons still in existence? I thought you had improved it off the face of the earth long ago," I do not remember the precise words, but that is the effect, and it indicates one of the most remarkable tendencies of Indian administration in these latter days. (Cheers.)

He thus dwelt on the rebuke given by the Viceroy to the British Indian Association for their remonstrance against the remission of the cotton duties:

Gentlemen, I cannot sit down without adding to what has fallen from my friend Mr. Nowrozji a word of sympathy with our brethren in Bengal under the rebuke which was administered to them by the Viceroy in consequence of their action with reference to the subject which we are met to discuss this evening. (Cheers.) That rebuke, gentlemen I venture to say—though I am but a humble individual, speaking about the most exalted personage in the Indian Empire—that rebuke was most unmerited, ungenerous, uncharitable unjust, (cheers.) Gentlemen, we are all pretty familiar with the mastery of English style, the *curiosa felicitas* which characterise Lord Lytton's speeches and writings. But I make bold to say Gentlemen, that that mastery of style that *curiosa felicitas* were never turned to worse use, were never more mischievously employed than when they were made the vehicle of that rebuke to the members of the deputation, consisting of eminent subjects of Her Majesty in Calcutta. (Loud cheers.) Lord Lytton's reply to the Deputation is exceptionable not merely for its fallacies and incorrect statements, not merely for its spirit and tone but also because of its being quite unprecedented among the replies of Her Majesty's representatives to Her Indian subjects, throughout almost the whole course of British Rule. (Hear, hear.) In that reply, gentlemen, Lord Lytton said, that he was anxious to put an end to a "fruitless and increasingly irritating controversy." (A laugh.) Gentlemen that passage of His Lordship's rep'y reminds me very strongly of a passage in another of Lord Lytton's performances—in a capacity in which I at all events can give to his genius the tribute of a much more unalloyed admiration, I mean in his capacity of a Poet. In one of his exquisite Fables in Song, Lord Lytton describes man as a paradoxical creature, and after adducing several instances to bear out the view, he winds up thus—

"Height measures he in depth, seeks peace in strife
And calls all this the poetry of life."

(Loud cheers.)

His Lordship, gentlemen, has undoubtedly sought peace in strife, both in our North-West where under the guidance of his Chief, Lord Beaconsfield, he has gone in quest of a "scientific frontier;" and also in this affair of a domestic administration. For the problematical "peace" in the future of the stoppage of an irritating controversy, His Lordship has resorted to a wide-spread strife in the present. And probably Lord Lytton has by this time seen that the cinders of that "controversy" have been blown into a vigorous flame by his own breath (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I shall not detain you longer. I will conclude by moving that the petition now read by my friend Mr, Phirozsha be adopted. (Loud cheers.)

We have not space for more extracts. Unfortunately Parliament has already under Manchester pressure recorded a vote in favour of the recent remission of the Cotton Duties by Lord Lytton, but when the great British nation will see that all India in one voice complain of the grave injustice done to her by the sacrifice of her legitimate revenue for the sake of Manchester greed, will not its conscience be roused? We do hope that Parliament will reconsider this important question, and recall the vote with which it has hastily and in the absence of full information stained its records.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THERE are at last signs of a change in the weather in Calcutta. Some showers have fallen, and there was a perceptible diminution of heat yesterday. May this change continue!

WE HEAR that Mr. H. L. Dampier will take four months' leave from next month. No *locum tenens* will be appointed, but Mr. R. L. Mangles, who is acting for Mr. Buckland, will carry on the duties of both the Members of the Board of Revenue for about two months. On Mr. Buckland's return Mr. Mangles will act for Mr. Dampier.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from the Press Commissioner:

Gazette extraordinary will issue this evening inviting Tenders for the unallotted portion of the four and half per cent. loan of 1879 amounting to Rupees ninety four lacks fifty five thousand at a minimum of ninety five and a half per cent. payable in four equal instalments with the four last instalments of the main loan. Tenders will be opened by the Comptroller General in Calcutta at noon onMonday, the second June next: and should the whole amount not be Tendered by that time subscriptions will be accepted by Comptroller General for any deficiency at the fixed rate of ninety six per cent. from third of June till noon on Monday the sixteenth June.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the District Charitable Society have thus acknowledged the letter of the Native Committee announcing the demise of Raja Degumber Mitter:

Calcutta 15th May 1879.

From
J. LAMBERT ESQ.,
Honorary Secretary, District
Charitable Society.

To
BABOO ISSEN CHUNDER MOOKERJEE,
Honorary Secretary, Native Committee
District Charitable Society.

SIR,—With reference to the extract forwarded by you from the proceedings of the Native Committee, District Charitable Society, I have the honor to state that they heard with deep regret, of the decease of Rajah Degember Mitter C.S.I., late one of the Honorary Secretaries of your Committee, and they desire to express their sincere sympathy with the Native Committee in the heavy loss the Society has sustained by the death of the late esteemed Rajah.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
J. LAMBERT,
Hony. Secy, District Charitable Society.

THE FOLLOWING is said to be the true version of the matter of Syud Mahomood's appointment to the Oudh Judicial Service. The Chief Justice of the North West High Court is not credited with the sweetest of temper, and somehow or other Syud Mahmood, who was practising at the Allahabad High Court, did not find it congenial to him. He therefore quitted the bar, and Sir Charles Turner brought his claims under the notice of LordLytton, who was graciously pleased to nominate him to the Oudh Judicial Service, but Sir George Couper protested. Lord Lytton was, however, firm, and Syud Mahmood's appointment thus became a *fait accompli*.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India* gives the following outline of the conditions of peace about to be concluded between our Government and Yakub Khan:

I. "The British forces to remain temporarily in the same positions as at present, the Indian Government surrendering its claim to march a contingent through the capital. 2. On the conclusion of the treaty, the Khyber Column to retire to Lundi Kotal, General Roberts' force to Koorum Fort, and General Stewart's to Pisheen. 3. Instead of submitng to an actual alienation of territory, Yakoob Khan will only have to sanction the presence of permanent British garrisons at the above three places, with advanced posts perhaps at Ali Kheyl and beyond Pisheen. 4. The Indian Government to have the right of placing agents at certain towns in Afghanistan, either temporarily or permanently as may appear desirable, the Amir on his part guaranteeing to afford them all the protection in his power. 5. Full recognition by the Indian Government of Yakoob Khan as *de facto* Amir and the promise of the highest consideration to any envoy deputed by him to reside at the viceregal court. 6. The Amir to be paid, a handsome subsidy nominally for keeping the passes open, and to receive the entire revenue of the districts containing the British garrisons. 7. A solemn undertaking on his part to cease all political communications with Tashkend, and to recognise England as the only natural ally of Afghanistan. 8. The two powers to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance in the event of certain prescribed contingencies, but not otherwise. 9. The northern fortresses of Afghanistan to be thoroughly strengthened under British supervision, the Indian Government contributing a portion of the cost. 10. No Russian or other European envoy to be received at Kabul without the advice of the Indian Government being solicited before hand. Lastly, Yakoob Khan to be assisted with the influence, but not with the arms, of British India in making good his seat on the throne."

We reserve comments till the conditions are officially announced.

THE TRADES' ASSOCIATION have entered their protest against the Factory Bill. They are of opinion that "it will be detrimental to the interests of both employers and employed, and become an additional means of checking manufacturing industries which, in the present state of the country's finances, it is desirable to see developed to their fullest possible extent." They have adduced a good reason why the Legislature should not interfere with the young men of India in the exercise of their rights of labour. They remark:

"It is well known also that native lads have, while still under 16 years of age, taken upon themselves the responsibilities of married life, and are often fathers of families. The anomaly, therefore, of legislating to make a child of a young person who in other important social respects permitted, both by custom and by law, to acquire and maintain the rights of a grown man, is sufficiently obvious, and presents another ground for the continued protest of the public associations of India against the forced introduction into this country of artificial and uncalled-for legislative measures, which are derived from accidental sources, and which are only suited to accidental requirements and contingencies."

When young men whilst in their teens are fathers, with what consistency are they to be

treated as children in the disposal of their labour?

THE BAIDDYABATTY case of theft and assault has justly attracted the attention of some of our contemporaries. The Police have, it would seem, behaved very badly in this case. The judgment of the Deputy Magistrate, Babu Govind Chunder Bose, shews that he took great pains in unravelling the facts of the case. We give his conclusions below:

"The Sub-Inspector has made a mess of the whole affair. His omission to report in Form A the names of two important witnesses, makes the case very doubtful.

The charge of theft was an exaggeration, and the connection of Bany Madhub with this affair was an invention.

The defendants' witnesses are respectable men. They simply negative the assault which, in no way, exculpates the defendants in the face of the evidence adduced against them.

Under these circumstances, the Court considers the first two defendants not guilty, but finds the remaining four guilty of an assault under Section 352 of the Indian Penal Code. The former two are discharged, and the latter four are sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each, or in default each to undergo 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

Rs. 20 to be paid to complainant as compensation for the bodily pain that he has received.

We think substantial justice has been done in this case. We hope the conduct of the Police will be duly noticed by the superior authorities.

IN OUR ISSUE of the 17th March last we noticed the grievances of the holders of lands affected by the Dankooni Reclamation scheme, set forth in a petition submitted by the aggrieved parties to the Government of Bengal. The Government, we understand, ordered a special enquiry into the complaint of the petitioners, and the Collector of Hooghly deputed an experienced Deputy Collector, Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterjea, to hold the investigation on the spot. Babu Bunkim Chunder's report does not, however, wholly bear out the statements of the petitioners. The complaints of the petitioners were that the lands in and around the basin of the Dankuni bheel have deteriorated by the reclamation, that they have become otherwise pecuniary sufferers by the loss of the fishery rents, that lands of one holding have been included in a wrong holding and the share of assessment imposed upon the latter on account of the reclamation has thus been raised. The conclusions the Deputy Collector has arrived at are that, (1) the lands have not deteriorated except perhaps at Danputpore, (2) there has been no enhancement of rent consequent on improvement, (3) loss of fishery has been compensated by the gain of arable lands from the reclamation of the fisheries, (4) over-assessment consequent on the inclusion of foreign lands in a plot is to a certain extent true.

Regarding the question of enhancement of rent being a proof of improvement, the petitioners denied that there had been enhancement, but the enquiring officer remarks: "But because no enhancement has taken place, it does not necessarily follow that there has been no improvement whatever, for no proper attempt has been made to obtain enhanced rents. There is no good reason for holding that these particular lands have not shared in the general improvement of the Dankooni basin lands which is so clear and notorious." Of course an enquiring officer who submits his report after personal inspection must command greater credit than the petitioners who have an interest in depreciating the value of improvements. These men, we can say from personal knowledge, are poor Brahmins, who for the most part eke out their subsistence from the produce of their lands. We, therefore, fail to realize to ourselves the circumstances under which they have neglected to obtain enhancement of rent where enhancement was possible. Babu Bunkim Chunder says that the petitioners have exaggerated their loss. That may be true, but we are constrained to say from the tenor of the report that the Deputy Collector has endeavoured to soften down the unfavorable circumstances, which would strengthen the prayer of the petitioners. When the question at issue is whether the Government or the people should bear the loss of a venture, Government officers deputed to enquire into such matters not without reason sometimes hesitate to state facts in broad language if their statements should tend to damage or weaken the Government claim. We do not say that Babu Bunkimchunder has been so influenced, but we think the Deputy Collector would have done better, if he had furnished Government with his own unbiassed and independent testimony, without any reference to what Mr. Whitfield, the Executive Engineer in charge of the works, had said. The Government would have then formed its own judgment by a comparison of the two reports.

THE DACOITIES in the Deccan are assuming a much more formidable shape than we had originally supposed. Another fire at Poona is reported. Keshev Krishna Ranade, the book-depot keeper's son, who has been caught almost red-handed, has made a full confession before the local magistrate, an abstract of which we give below:

The principal details of the confession of this diabolical deed are that the miscreant, at the instigation and with the co-operation of Phadke's agents, bought two tins of kerosine oil. On Tuesday night, he and three others proceeded to Vishram Baug, with one tin and large bunch of keys, and opened the padlock of one of the doors of the Educational Inspector's Office. They went inside, and collected together all the cotton stuffed cushions of the kutcherry and some files of paper, and poured a whole tin of oil over them. They then took out a cotton slow match about a foot long, and after kindling it, placed it on the pile. Locking up the office as before, they proceeded to the Bhudhwar Palace, and made similar dispositions in the Book Depot rooms about an hour later. This confession is borne out by the testimony of the kerosine oil seller, and of the woman who carried the tins to the house of the accused, and also by the production of the ornaments alleged to have been given by the dacoits' agents as a bribe to him.

The *Times of India* makes some sensible remarks on the subject. Our contemporary says:

The son of the keeper of the Government Book Depot states that "acting under instructions, he planned the firing with kerosine oil, and himself fired both buildings." Under whose instructions did he act? Alarmists will, of course, answer that the instigators were all the educated Natives of Puna, and especially the Brahmins. The incendiary himself is a Brahmin, and being the son of the keeper of the Government Book Depot, who is stated to be a respectable man, he is doubtless fairly educated. But it would be a great mistake to assume, upon such grounds as these, that the men of means and influence in Puna and elsewhere in the Presidency are either participators in the guilt of the culprit, or sympathise with either him or the dacoits who are infesting the open country. Their interests lie in another direction. The fires which consume Government buildings involve their own houses in a common destruction, and dacoits rob the rich, weather "educated" or not. The Government, whatever its faults, does not burn down a dozen private houses, and endanger the safety of a whole city as this incendiary contrived to do. And it does confiscate the property of the Appa Sahebs of the villages as Wasudew Bulwant did a week ago at Polluspe. The Sirdars, the men of wealth, the Brahmins of standing and influence, far from making common cause with fire raisers and bunditti are the very men to form a party of order, and render the most valuable support to the Government under the exceptional circumstances of the moment. If any thing could force them, in spite of themselves, into a position of moral solidarity with the handful of outlaws and disperadoes with whom we have to deal, it would be the assumption on the part of the less responsible of the official classes, or of the more excitable portion of the Anglo-Indian Press that the present movement is organised and sustained by the educated and influential classes of the Native community. Our Puna correspondent, speaking of the feeling prevalent amongst one section of European society, says—"In the messes a good deal of nonsense is talked about making the Brahmins pay for the whole thing, and so on, and connecting the Sarvajanick Sabha with the fires." This is the sort of nonsense which it is desirable to discourage, for it has a distinct tendency to alienate from the Government the very classes which have a common interest with us, in withstanding a movement directed, not primarily against the Government, but against all who have anything to lose, whether property, or position."

Sir Richard Temple is too shrewd and too wide-awake to be carried away by the impetuous judgment of thoughtless critics. We hope the causes of the present outbreak will be sifted to the bottom.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner)

Yakoob Khan has agreed to a satisfactory basis for a treaty which will secure all the chief objects of the policy of the Government of India towards Afghanistan. Major Sandeman has returned from Vitakri to Quetta by a new route through the Murree country. He was guided by and under the protection of the Murree Chiefs.

MONEY MARKET.

(*May* 24, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	91	8	*a*	91 12
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885).....	,,	95	0	*a*	95 8
4½	Per Cent. of 1871 (1881).....	,,	94	0	*a*	
4½	Per Cent. of (Trans.) of 1872 (1879)	Reduced to 4 p. ct.				
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893).....	,,	96	2	*a*	96 4
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan),	,,	95	14	*a*	96 0

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5	Per Cent for 15 years (1882)..	Rs.	100	4	*a*	100 8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1864 (1884)	... Rs.	106	0	*a*	106 0
6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885)	... ,,	106	8	*a*	107 8
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886)	.. ,,	107	0	*a*	108 0
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	... ,,	108	0	*a*	109 0
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1890)	.. ,,	110	0	*a*	110 0
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1892)	... ,,	110	8	*a*	111 8
5	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908)	... ,,	99	0	*a*	100 8

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	A.	P.
J. Tannock Esq., Moorshedabad.....	6	0	0
Secretary Bhandara Public Library, Bhandara...	13	4	0
Ootkal Deepica, Cuttuck.....		3	40
Secretary Bura-Banki Institute	13	4	0
Baboo Omirto Lal Banerjee, Purneah	6	8	0
,, Protap Chunder Barooah Roy Bahadoor, Gouripore.....	20	0	0
,, Ashootosh Mittra, Perozepore.....	13	4	0
,, Ramokhoy Chatterjee, Tamlook..... ..	13	4	0
,, Mohendra Nath Banerjee, Ranchi.....	6	10	0
,, Peary Mohun Gooho, Chittagong.....	10	0	0
,, Bhugwan Chunder Bose, Krishnagore.....	13	4	0
,, Luchmeenarain, Bhaugulpore.....	5	0	0
,, Peary Mohun Bose, Arrah.....	4	10	0
,, Kristochunder Chowdry, Burdwan	13	6	0
,, Hemchunder Chatterjee, Purneah	13	4	0
,, Hari Narayana Raya, Sherepore	13	4	0
,, Chunder Nath Biswas, Cutwa.....	20	0	0
,, Khetter Mohun Bose, Chittagong... ...	20	0	0
,, Kally Coomar Sandyal, Mirzapore.....	10	0	0
,, Brojo Mohun Bhottacharjee, Camp Safed Sung, Affganistan..... ..	3	0	0
,, Mohendra Lal Das, Darjeeling.....	13	4	0
,, Jogobundoo Khan, Bancoorah	13	4	0
,, Brajendra Nath Mookerjee, Barari.....	6	10	0
,, Nava Krishna Chatterjee, Lucknow.....	6	10	0
,, Kristo Kally Mozumdar, Julchuck.....	10	0	0
,, Jai Perkash Narayan, Dona, Haswa P.O.	2	8	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*May* 21, 1879.

GENERAL.—Mr. R. H. Wilson, Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act as Secretary to the Board of Revenue during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. L. Harrison, or until further orders.

Baboo Lolit Mohun Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore is allowed leave for seven days under section 10, Supplement F. to the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. C. H. Swinden, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on settlement duty in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for two months, under rule 2, section 13, Supplement F. to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 8th instant.

Baboo Protab Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Perozepore, Backergunge, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under section 10, Supplement F. to the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 31st March last.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, at present employed in the License Tax Department in the District of Jessore, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th instant.

Baboo Issur Chunder Paul, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector employed on survey work in Midnapore, is appointed to be also Assistant Superintendent of Survey, under section 4, Act V (B.C.) of 1875, in the districts of Midnapore, Hooghly, Burdwan, Bankoorah, Balasore, Manbhoom, and Singbhoom, for the purposes of the Midnapore Survey.

The orders of the 25th March last, granting one month's privilege leave to Baboo Nobin Chunder sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madaripore, Furreedpore, and appointing Baboo Shosi Sikar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, to have temporay charge of the Madaripore division, are cancelled.

Baboo Mohini Mohun Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Petuakhally, Backergunge. is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Baboo Dino Nath Addy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is appointed to have charge of the Petuakhally division of that district during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Mohini Mohun Chuckerbutty, or untill further orders.

Moulvi Bazlul Karim, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, is transferred temporarily to the Sudder Station of the Purneah district.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to Manbhoom, on being relieved of his duties as 2nd Special Commissioner under the Chota Nagpore Tenures Act in Lohardugga.

The orders of the 31st March last, granting three months' privilege leave to Mr. W. Heysham, Deputy Collector, employed in acquiring land for the East Indian Railway, are cancelled.

Baboo Nobinkristo Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, on leave is posted to the Sudder Station of the Moorshedabad district.

The orders of the 16th January last, transferring Baboo Soorja Coomar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Perozepore, Backergunge, to Moorshedabad, are cancelled.

The orders of the 17th ultimo, transferring Baboo Nobinchunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madaripore, Furreedpore, in the district of Backergunge are cancelled.

Advertisements.

The Adjourned Special Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, will be held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 2nd June, 1879, at 4 P.M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To elect a Vice-Chairman.
2. The Chairman to submit for confirmation proceedings of the Town Council, held on the 5th, 19th and 26th April and 3rd May, 1879.
3. Proceedings of the Tank Committee dated 3rd May, 1879.
4. Baboo Kristodas Pal to enquire about the insufficient watering of Streets in the Town.

At the close of the Special General Meeting a Special Meeting will be held.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. Moulvi Ahmed to move that the Tank at No. 4, Godai Khansamah's Lane, should not be filled up and that option may be given to the proprietor to clean and improve it.

R. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Corporation.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

On and after 20th Instant, Parcels will be booked through from any station on the Eastern Bengal Railway to any station on the Northern Bengal State Railway and to Kurseong and Darjeeling and *vice versa* at the following rates:

From any station on the Eastern Bengal Railway to any Station on the Northern Bengal State Railway Rs. 1-0-0 for the first five seers and eight annas for every additional 5 seers or fraction of 5 seers upto 40 seers.

From Siliguri to Kurseong ten annas for the first five seers and 5 annas for every additional 5 seers or fraction of 5 seers upto 40 seers. From Siliguri to Darjeeling Re. 1 for the first 5 seers and eight annas for every additional 5 seers or fraction of 5 seers upto 40 seers.

Thus a Parcel weighing 5 seers booked through from Calcutta (Sealdah) to Kurseong will cost Rs. 1-10 and to Darjeeling Rs. 2.

Parcels weighing above 40 seers will be charged Re. 1 for the first 5 seers or fraction of 5 seers over 40 seers and eight annas for every additional 5 seers or fraction of 5 seers, but will only be carried as parcels provided sufficient accommodation is available.

By order
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Saidpur, 16th May 1879.

NOTICE.

Baboo Judoo Nath Mullick, late 2nd Grade Subordinate Judge and Judge of Small Cause Court having been admitted and enrolled as a Vakeel of the High Court on his retiring from the service, he is now open to engagement as a Vakeel and solicits the support of his friends. No. 28 Nundram Sen's Street Sovabazar, Calcutta.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company Limited in Liquidation.

Henry Randall Cormack, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee and Michael Rozaris de Quadros } Official Liquidators.

Notice.

Pursuant to an order of the Court in the above matter the official Liquidators will on Wednesday, the 2nd day of July, 1879, at 3 P.M., cause the following property to be put up for sale by public auction at their office, No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, unless the said property shall have been previously sold by private contract on or before Monday, the 23rd day of June, 1879.

The sale shall extend to the right, title and interest only of the above Company and shall be subject to the confirmation of the Court.

Private offers for the purchase of the property will be received upto 4 P.M., on Thursday, the 19th June, 1879.

For conditions of sale, Inventories of plant, machinery, stores and cotton in process of manufacture and other particulars, application is to be made to official Liquidators at their above office or to Messrs. Ardesir and Hormasji their Solicitors.

The property will be on view on and from the 21st instant. Dated this 14th day of May, 1879.

ARDESIR AND HORMASJI.
Atorneys for the official Liquidators.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land held for a term of 99 years from 1st August, 1874, at the monthly rent of Rupees 165, and measuring 32,394 square yards or thereabouts situate on the West side of the Public Road leading from Gorupdev to the Pard Tank in the sub-district of Mandvi in Bombay with the messuages, tenements, buildings, out houses, offices, factories and appurtenances standing thereon, bounded on the East by the Public Road aforesaid, on the West and South by the property of the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, and on the North by a Road belonging to the said Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, leading to the Municipality's stables at Chinchpoogly, *Together* with all the boilers engines, spindles, looms, machinery, implements, utensils plant and appurtenances of any and every kind affixed to the said premises all which said land, buildings and premises belonging to the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, are now commonly known as the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Mill.

II. All the stores in the godowns of the said Mill and all cotton in process of manufactures in the said Mill.

NOTIFICATION.

The right of selling court fee stamps up to and inclusive of the value of Rupees 75 and non judicial stamps up to and inclusive of the value of Rupees 50 at the Calcutta Collectorate and in the High Court, during the remainder of the current official year1879-80, ending on the 31st of March, 1880 will be put up to auction at this office, (No. 5, Church Lane, Calcutta,) at 12 o'clock, on Monday, the 16th June, 1879.

2. The vendors who may be appointed will be allowed the usual discount on all purchases made by them from this office. They will further be required to pay one month's fee in advance and one month's fee on the 1st day of each month for which it is due.

3. A statement shewing the amount and description of all stamps sold by the salaried vendors at the two places of sale during the last two years, and the amount of discount, which would have been payable thereon, under the licensed vend system, can be inspected at the Collector's office from 2nd June and up to the 16th idem, and at any hour between 11 A.M., and 4 P.M.

4. The Collector does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer which may be made but reserves to himself a discretion to select those persons who appear best qualified.

5. Any further information or particulars may be obtained by applying to the undersigned at his office, No. 5, Church Lane, Calcutta, daily between the hours of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M.

J. MACKENZIE,
Collector of Stamp Revenue.

Calcutta Collectorate, No. 5, Church Lane, The 20th May, 1879.

TO LET.

Premises No. 25, Kristodas Pal's Lane.
" " 13, Modhoo Roy's Lane,
Apply to *Printer*

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

General Court of Directors.

Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C., Chairman.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY, *Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April*, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducing reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued, securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors:

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., *No.* 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and from 1st June 1879 and until further notice Trains will run as under on the Northern Bengal State Railway.

UP TRAINS.

Mail Dep. Saraghat	P. M. 7-40	Arriving in connection with E. B. R.
" Arr. Siliguri	A. M. 9-2	Train leaving Sealdah 1 P. M.
Mixed Dep. Saraghat ...	A. M. 7-0	Ditto. Ditto.
" Arr. Siliguri.....	P. M. 11-17	9-30 P. M.

DOWN TRAINS.

MailDep. Siliguri	P. M. 8-0	Arriving in connection with E. B. R.
" Arr. Saraghat	A. M. 9-5	Train arriving Sealdah at 4 P. M.
Mixed Dep. Siliguri.....	A. M. 3-10	Ditto. Ditto.
" Arr. Saraghat	P. M. 7-47	at 6 A. M.

By order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Saidpur, Dated 15th May, 1879.

ZEMINDARY & MOHAZONI ACCOUNTS.

BY

Baboo Jogendra Nath Bhuttacharji, M.A. B.L.
Legal Member of H. H. Maharaja of Burdwan.

The above work has just been published and is to be had at the Sanscrit Press Depository, Canning Library and all the principal Book-shops. Price ten annas, postage 1 anna.

The following is an English translation of the opinion of Baboo Joy Kiseen Mukerji (Zemindar Otterparah) on the Book.

"Owing to the want of a realy good text book on Zemindary management the Students of Vernacular Schools and Patsalas derive little benefit from the instructions which are now given to them on the subject. The books which are now read in the Patsalahs betray the most awkward mistakes. The book that has been written on the subject, by Baboo Jogendra Nath Bhuttacharji will supply a long-felt want. The mode in which he has dealt with the subject shows that he is a through master of the principles of Zemindary management. There is not the slightest doubt that this book will be of the very greatest use."

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE

AT THE LIBRARY OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM

THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS,

MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.

57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London, E. C.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Sanskrit Series.

	Rs.	As.
Uttara Naishadha, 12 fasci.	... 7	8
Chaitanya Chandrodaya, Nataka, 3 fasci.	... 1	14
Srauta sutra Asvalayana, 11 fasci	... 6	14
——— Latyayana, 9 fasci.	... 5	10
Sankara Vijaya, 3 fasci.	... 1	14
Vaishesika Darsana, 5 fasci.	... 3	2
Dasa Rupa, 3 fasci.	... 1	14
Kaushitaki Brahmanopanishad, 2 fasci.	... 1	4
Sankhyasara, 1 fasci.	... 0	10
Brihat Sanhita, 7 fasci.	... 4	6
Lalitavistara, 6 fasci.	... 3	12
Taittiriya Brahmana, 24 fasci,	... 15	0
Taittirya Sanhita, 29 fasci	... 18	2
Taittiriya Aranyaka 11 fasci	... 6	14
Maitri Upanishad, 3 fasci	... 1	14
Asvalayana Grihya Sutra, 4 fasci	... 2	8
Mimansa Darsana, 13 fasci	... 8	4
Tandya Brahmana, 19 fasci	... 11	10
Gopatha Brahmana, 2 fasci	... 1	12
Atharvana Upanishads, 5 fasci	... 3	2
Agni Purana, 13 fasci	... 8	2
Sama Veda Sanhita, 37 fasci	... 23	2
Gopala Tapani, 1 fasci	... 0	10
Nrisinha Tapani, 3 fasci	... 1	14
Chaturvarga Chintamani, 30 fasci	... 18	12
Gobhiliya Grihya Sutra, 9 fasci	... 5	10
Pingala Chhanda Sutra, 3 fasci	... 1	14
Taittiriya Pratisakhiya, 3 fasci	... 1	14
Prithiraj Rasau by hand Bardai, 3 fasci	... 1	14
Rajataranginí,	... 4	0
Mahabharata, vols. III. and IV,	... 40	0
Purana Sangraha,	... 1	0
Pali Grammar, 2 fasci	... 1	4
Aitareya Aranyaka of Rig Veda, 5 fasci	... 3	2
Chhandogya Upanishad, English, 2 fasci	... 1	4
Taittiriya, &c., Upanishads, English, 2 fasci	... 1	4
Sankhya Aphorisms, English, 2 fasci	... 1	4
Sahitya Darpana, English, 4 fasci	... 2	8
Brahma Sutra, English,	... 1	0
Katantra, 4 fasci.	... 4	0
Kamandakiya Nitisara, 4 fasci. (Fas. 1, out of stock.)	2	8
Bhamati, 6 fasci.	... 3	12
Tabaqat i Nasiri, 8 fasci.	... 8	0
Aphorisms of Sandalyas. English, Fasci. I.,	... 0	10

Arabic & Persian Series.

Dictionary of Arabic TechnicalTerms, 20 fasci.complete	25	0
Risalah-i-Shamsbiyah (Appendix to do. do.)	... 1	4
Fihrist Tusi, 4 fasci	... 3	0
Nukhbat-ul-Fikr	... 0	10
Futuh-ul-Sham, Waqidi, 9 fasci	... 5	10
Futuh-ul-Sham, Azadi 4 fasci	... 2	8
Maghazi of Waqidi, 5 fasci	... 3	2
Isabah, 28 fasci with supplement	... 20	14
Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi, 7 fasci	... 4	6
Tarikh-i-Baihaqi, complete in 9 fasci	... 5	10
Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh, vols. I II. and III. complete in 15 fasci	... 9	6
Wis o Ramin, 5 fasci	... 2	3
Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangiri, complete in 3 fasci	... 1	14
'Alamgirnamah, 13 fasci with index	... 8	2
Padishahnamah, 19 fasci with index,	... 11	14
Muntakhab-ul-Lubab, by Khafi Khan, 19 fasci with index,	... 12	12
Ain-i-Akbari, Persian text, 4to, 22 fasci	... 27	8
Ain Akbari, English translation by H. Blochmann, M. A, vol I,	... 12	4
Frahang-i-Rashidi, 14 fasci, complete,	... 17	8
Nizami's Khiradnamah-i-Iskandari, 2 fasci complete,	2	0
Akbarnamah, 13 fasci with Index	... 15	0
Maasir i' Alamgiri, by Muhammed Saqi, complete, 6 fasci with index	... 3	12
Haft Asman, history of the Persian Masnawi,	... 1	4
Tabaqat-i-Naciri, English translation by Raverty, 8 fasci,	... 8	0
Tabaqat-i-Naciri, Persian text, 5 fasci.	... 3	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal from vols. XII to XVII. 1843-48 vols XIX to XXI. 1850-52 to Subscribers at Re. 1 per number and to non-subscribers at Re. 1-8 per number, vols. XXVI., XXVII. 1857-58, and vols. XXXIII. to XLV. 1864-76, to subscribers at Re. 1-8 per number and to non-subscribers at Rs. 2 per number		
Asiatic Researches, vols. VII to XII and vols XVII to XX each.	... 10	0
Do Do Index,	... 5	0
Catalogue of Fossil Vertebrata,	... 2	0
——— of Sanskrit manuscripts,	... 1	0
——— of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts,	... 1	0
Tibetan Dictionary,	... 10	0
———Grammar,	... 8	0
Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts, 13 fasci	... 13	0
Istilahat-i-Sufiyah Edited by Dr A. Sprenger, 8 vo	... 1	0
Jawam'i ul' ilm ir-ryiazi, 168 pages with 17 plates, 4to.	... 2	0
Purana Sungraha. Edited by the Rev. K. M. Banerja, No I,	... 1	0
Aborigines of India, by B. H. Hodgson,	... 3	0
Examination and Analysis of the Mackenzie Manuscripts, by the Rev. W. Taylor	... 2	0
Han Koong Tsew, or the Sorrows of Han by J. Francis Davis,	... 1	8
'Inayah, a commentary on the Hidayah, Vols. II. IV.	16	0
Analysis of the Sher chin, by Alexander csoma de Koros	... 1	0

BOSE PRESS.

No. 309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta,

Undertakes to execute printing works in English, Bengali and Nagri on very moderate charges.

G. C. BOSE & Co.,—*Managing Proprietors.*

NOTICE.

Baboo Khetter Nauth Bhattacharjee (late of the Public Works and Road Cess Department) will undertake to design and superintend the construction of Buildings and to act as an Engineer and Surveyor in the partition of House and landed properties. Communications to be addressed to him at 70/1 Sooken's Street, Calcutta.

WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR PILES.

An excellent newly discovered Patent Medicine for Piles and for all sorts of complaints arising therefrom, sold in bottles @ Re.1-8 exclusive of Postage. To be had at Messrs. R. Scott Thomson and Co.'s Dispensary, Messrs. Chuckerbutty Sen's and Co., Imperial Druggist Hall and Doctor Baboo Opender Chunder Bose, Mirzapore, Machooabazar Street No. 86, and also at the premisses of Babu K. P. Chatterjea, No. 13, Jhamapooker Lane. K. P. C.

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The Residence of the Honorary Secretary to the above Society is at No. 18 Lall Bazar Street.

The Society is in urgnt need of funds and contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by

J. LAMBERT,
Honorary Secretary.

10th January 1879.

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

Calcutta,

AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, Lower Chitpore Road.
C. K. SEN & CO'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN. & Co. 's
CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN. & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN & CO. 'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager

The Oriental Miscellany.

A monthly MAGAZINE published by Messrs. H. C. Ganguly & Co., 19, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, Annual subscription Rs. 5.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS OF
HAND PUMPS.

Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Rs.	16,	17,	20,	23,	27-8,	32	36,	each
Price of Piping per foot ... As.	...	12,	Re. 1	...	...	1-4		
Gallons Water, Per minute ...	4,	6,	8,	10	12,	13,	15.	

Hand Pumps, No. 83.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
Rs.	40,	55,	65,	75 each.
Price of Piping for do.	Re. 1,	1,	1-8,	1-8 p. ft.
Gallons Water, per minute	12	15,	18,	20.

The above Pumps are simply lift,, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Portable Pumps.

No. 113, fitted on 3 legs, with 20 feet India-Rubber Suction Hose ... ... Rs. 130 each.

No. 219, Pump on Barrow, fitted with 25'2" Suction and 30' 1¼" Delivery Hose .... Rs. 260 0

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Barge Pumps.

No. 115, 6 inch 6 feet, 6 inch under spout Rs. 115 each.

Watering Carts, Patent Watering Cart, mounted on Iron Wheels, to carry 95 Gallons .... Rs. 275 0

Patent Watering Cart, with Pump and Rubber Suction Hose attached ..... „ 350 0

Brooke's Fire Engine in Tank, with 25 feet Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose, &c. „ 575 0

Fire Engine No. 214, complete with 25 feet 1¾ inch Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose. &c. .... „ 800 0

T. E. Thomson & Co. have also in stock Garden Engines, Garden Syringes, Aquajects in Pail, Improved Water Barrows, Fountain Jets, and all kinds Garden implements and Tools.

10 per cent Discount off the above prices for Cash.

NOTICE.

Wanted for the District of Lakhimpur, Assam, a person qualified to undertake the duties of a Sub-Deputy Collector. A thorough knowledge of Surveying, and a fair knowledge of English indispensable, salary Rs. 100 (hundred) per mensem. A person distinguishing himself by probity, and capacity, will have a fair chance of rising higher in the Executive Department.

Apply to the Deputy Commissioner, Debrugarh.

IN THE PRESS.

BISHOOCHIKA BEJOYA; with cases repertory and a map illustrating the Ponte from India to Britain—A treatise on Asiatic cholera in Bengalee.

JUST OUT.

Illustrated Family Guide—Epitome of domestic medicine in Bengalee; bound in cloth; Price 1 Re. postage ½ anna.

2ND EDITION.

To be had at DATTA'S Laboratory. **HOMŒOPATHIC**

No. 312, Chitpore Road; Battalah, Calcutta,

☞ *Illustrated Price List with Calender of* 1879, *price* 2 *annas. Free to the customers only postage* ½ *anna.*

Terms Easy. Cash.

B. K. DATTA,—*Homœo. Practitioner.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

F. W. BAKER & CO.

Drapers, Silk Mercers and Upholsterers.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND

GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Beg to call attention to their splendid stock of goods which have been specially imported to meet the requirements of the Native Nobility and Gentry, and which having been purchased from the leading English and continental manufacturers, can be gauranteed as being the best procurable.

Silks, Satins and Velvets, Brocaded Silks and Satins, Silk Hosiery of all kinds, Silk Handkerchiefs and Scarves, Carpets of every description, Reps, Baizes Rugs, Cornices, Fringes, Oil-cloths, Brass Upholstery of all kinds &c. &c. &c.

MIRRORS! MIRRORS!

A choice and select assortment just to hand in richly gilt frames.

Sizes from 50 inches by 40, to 80 inches by 60.

Prices from Rs. 225 to Rs. 600 per pair.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

F. W. BAKER & CO.,

9, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Branches at Mussorie, and Allahabad.

FEVER MIXTURE.

Cures the worst forms of

MALARIOUS FEVER.
REMITTENT FEVER.
INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Ague.

This mixture is largely used in Calcutta and the surrounding districts and never fails to effect a radical cure of any of the above Fevers, even in the worst cases, if proper attention be paid to the instructions accompanying each bottle.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-2 @ 1-8.

For convenience of transit by post, this mixture is made in a *concentrated* form with clear instructions for diluting. It is particularly recommended to tea planters, missionaries, and others residing in the interior, both on account of its admirableproperties, as a curative and preventative Agent and of its extreme cheapness. A large sized bottle of concentrated mixture will make *one quart* of Fever Mixture.

Per bottle, Re. 1-0 @ 1-8.

Sold only by J. CORFIELD & Co.

SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Corfield's Spleen Mixture has a very large sale in lower Bengal, and is approved by numerovs Medfcal men who are constantly prescribing it.

A few doses are sufficient to reduce an enlargement, and if the mixture be persevered in for a short time, it will effect a permanent cure.

Per bottle Re. 1-0 @ 1-8.

This mixture is also made in a concentrated form for canvenience of transit by post.

Full directions in English and Bengali accompany each bottle.

Extract of Bael for Dysentery, Diarhœa, &c.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 @ 2-8.

AMMONIATED SOLUTION OF QUININE.

An absolute specific for Influenza or cold in the head.

Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 @ 2-8.

Quinine & Iron Tonic.

The best medicine to take after fever or any other debilitating disease. It excites the appetite and puts the patient in strength in an incredibly short space of time per bottle Rs. 2.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

No More Pains!!!

DARLINGTON'S INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle Re. 1; Large size Rs. 2, packing & postage As. 8,

DARLINGTON & CO.

49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

The following is from an influential zemindar, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Burisaul, and one who writes after taking from us 9 bottles of the Infallible Pain-Curer.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah St. Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave to some of my servants, I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name. Yours faithfully.—EDWARD BROWN.

GENTLEMEN,—I enclose two currency notes of ten rupees each and beg you will kindly send me eight bottles more (large size) of your famous "Infallible Pain-Curer" which is undoubtedly worthy of its name. Yours most obediently, Digamber Pershad, English teacher to Baboo Sreedhur Sahi, Zemindar of Manjha, camp Ajodhya in Fyzabad.

Rev. Mother of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, Bombay Presy, writes:

Dear Sirs,—We find the Infallible Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.

I remain, Yours truly, SISTER THEODORINE,
Superioress Felia de la Croix.

Gentlemen,—I herewith send you the value and shall feel obliged by your sending me by post another bottle (large size) of the Infallible Pain Curer. I find that the medicine is doing me great deal of good.

CHINTAMAN SAKHARAM CHITIUS. Subordinate Judge.
Kaira, Guzrath, Bombay Presidency.

Dear Sirs,—Your Infallible Pain-Curer, which was sent to Baboo Rajkisore Chatterjee Toondla has done him good and he writes me to send him another bottle as early as possible. Will you have the goodness to send up without delay another bottle (large size) of the same sort you forwarded last time to him. Yours faithfully,

KISORY MOHUN CHATTERJEE, 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Gemlemen,—Lately I had taken from you a bottle of your famous "No More Pains" which has almost relieved me of all my pains. I beg to enclose a remittance in postage stamps, and hope you will be pleased to send me another bottle of the same medicine.

Yours faithfully, RAJENDRA NATH CHATTERJEE, Hallisahur Khasbatty, *via* Kanchraparah, Camp Rungown.

Gentlemen,—I enclose Telegraph Stamps, and beg you will kindly send me another bottle of your "Infallible Pain-Curer," which is undoubtedly worthy of its name.

Yours faithfully,
P. THORPE, No. 39 Anderson Street, Black Town, Madras.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY,

NOTICE.

On and from 1st May 1879, Gunnies will be carried over the Northern Bengal State and Eastern Bengal Railways at the same rate, as unpressed Jute, viz:—

N. B. STATE RAILWAY CHARGE.

For distances over 100 miles ...	10 per cent. below the special rate of ½ a pie per maund per mile.
Ferry charge.....	9 pies per maund.

E. B. RAILWAY CHARGE.

Damookdea to Poradah	4 pies per maund.
Poradah to Calcutta	0-2-8 pies per maund.

By Order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office: Saidpur, 28th April 1879.

NOTICE.

Dr. M. M. Bose, M. D. L. R. C. P. &c,. Graduate of New York Homœopathic Medical College, can be consulted daily from 7 to 8 A. M., at 18, Mott's Lane, Wellington Square.

BEST SETARAMPORE.

COKE AND COAL.

Pure Coke, not watered nor adulterated with burnt coal. Per maund ... ... As. 8
Burnt Coal, not watered 7¼

Cooly and cart hire to purchaser's house 7 to 12 as. according to distance. A cart carries 20 mds. Smaller quantities may be bought, but the cartage will be the same.

W. L. ATKINSON & CO.,
5, Old Court House Street.

TIMEPIECES.

22 inches Rs. 58. Rs. 175. in morocco case. 22 inches Rs. 58

Packing for each Rs. 2 extra.

Prices less 10 per cent., discount for cash with order.

The Globe Timepiece.

The latest Novelty in Horological Machines.

This interesting and useful Timepiece will well repay inspection. In appearance it is a small Globe, richly mounted in Gilt Ormolu. The highly finished Lever works are concealed in the Globe, which revolves diurnally, as the Earth does on its axis. In addition to local time, the Clock will show the time at any given place on the Earth's surface, and also those portions of the Earth which are in the night, and those in the day.

The Patent Illuminated Lamp Timepiece.

Which shows the Time at Night as well as by Day.

This elegant novelty, which we have just introduced largely into our extensive stock, offers the following advantages:—

The Time can be as distinctly seen by night as by day, and the value of the oil consumed if kept burning all night is less than four annas per week.

The movement is of the best kind, known under the name of horizontal movement, works on four jewels, and is carefully and well finished.

The Clock may be placed or carried in any position without disarranging or stopping the movement. The Hand or Indicator is stationary; the Platform on which the Globe rests revolves by means of a rod, which passes through the Tube held by the Figure, and in the Column through the centre, and is turned by the movement at the base of the Figure or Column. The Clock need only be wound up once a week.

Illustrated Catalogues post free.

HAMILTON & Co.
JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS,
8, *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

OR

PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাধক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chore Bagan, Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**

Sole Agents. B. M. SIRCAR. & Co.

For Sale.

At the Administrator General's Office, High Court, will be sold by Public Auction, Book Cases, Whatnots, and a collection of valuable Books, Manuscripts, and Pamphlets, in Hebrew, Persian, Arabic, Urdu, as well as some French, German, and English Books, Bengali Music, &c., the whole comprising the Library of the late *Professor H. Blochmann*, M. A., and Principal of the Madrasah College, Calcutta, on the following days: Wednesday, 25th June, Wednesday, 2nd July and on Wednesday, 9th July, 1879, at 11 o'clock on each day. For Catalogues apply to W. David, at the office, where the Library may be seen. Orders to purchase will be attended to.

(Sd.) F. CLARKE,
Offg. Administrator General.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As.
Per Month	1	2
„ Annum	11	8
„ Single Copy	0	8
IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	
Arrear Do.	15	8
RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARAN UBY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.